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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
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Daily Commercial

THE MISSION TO ROME.

...sburg *Catholic* doubts the report that ...ican chapel has been banished from the Pope. Did the editor read the current intelligence of the day, especially the proceedings of Congress, he could not doubt the ... of the report. In the House of ...tatives on Friday, Mr. Thomas ... of Pennsylvania moved to strike ... Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation the item providing for the salary of ...ter at Rome; and Mr. Stevens moved ... a reason for so doing, a protest against ... denial in that city of the right to ...od according to the dictates of their ...es by American Protestants. The ...nt of Mr. Stevens was negatived by a ...ty-five to thirty-two, not because it ...ed unnecessary to assign that or any ...on. Commenting on this subject, the ... *Tribune* says:

"...st earnestly hope that the appropriation not be made, and that the Mission ...romptly and forever discontinued; yet ... that the preamble was stricken out. ...ason herein assigned, though cogent, ...over the ground. Rome is an ecclesiastical capital, and our Government has nothing to do with ecclesiastical matters. ...n people desire to be one nation, with ...ts capital; and Rome, by a vast majority ... its people, desires to be that capital. ... Government exists there in defiance ...ople of Rome as well as of Italy, being ...d by threats of foreign intervention, ...ng a minister at Rome tends to uphold despotic Papal power; wherefore, we ... our Minister shall be withdrawn. ... our people recognize the Bishop of ...their spiritual head on earth—which ...wn affair, with which our Government simply nothing to do. The rule of ...op over one million or so of Italian ... defiance of their notorious wishes, is ...ifferent matter, and ought not to be ...red by this nor by any other Republic ...render unto Cæsar the things that ...'s,' and not mix our theology with ...cs."

Sarcasm in Congress.

...House of Representatives, on Tuesday, ...ond took the matter most vigorously ... in behalf of Mr Harvey, and brought ...d, Stevens upon himself, as witness: ...ond had stated that he in fact was ...le for the publicity of the letter, and ...should remark that it was a private ...Mr Seward, and never designed to be ... Mr Eldridge exclaimed that in that ...me one must be punished by loss of ...should be either the gentleman from ...k or the Secretary of State. Mr. Raymond seriously interrogated—"If the House responsible, why did it increase my ...its last session?" Stevens immediately ...onded amid a roar of laughter—extending ...sides as well as in the galleries—"Oh, ...to pay for your outfit and expenses at ...delphia Convention." As soon as a ...ld be heard, Mr. Raymond replied— ...considering my services at that Convention extra pay was none too much."

Trade Feeling in Boston.

...ton *Post* says: "The suspense which ...lled for some time, in business as well ...al circles, in reference to what may be ...Congress, appears to have less influence ...ter week passes away. There is a... ...tter demand for some descriptions of ...a more hopeful feeling in regard to ... The belief is gaining ground that ...be no immediate change or disturbance ... currency. A fair spring trade is ...d highly probable.

...rrisburg *Telegraph*, speaking of the ...ing General Railroad Bill of Senator ...ys: "When the subject comes fairly ...Legislature, we may look for a great ...between the people and the powerful ...ns now monopolizing whatever territory desire to be traversed or controlled ...roads. It would be judicious if the ...tified their representatives with petitions this subject."

...ILDING in this country is at a standstill. ...ew York paper says "there is not a ...merchant ship or steamer building ...he numerous ship yards of either New ...ok, n or Jersey City, and only two, it ... all the yards of the country; and, ...hat there is no prospect of any being ...ll the present condition of affairs is ..."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

...Custis Lee has declined the Presidency ...the Maryland Agricultural College.

...mis dispatch of yesterday says: The ...en building formerly used as the Illinois Railroad depot, was burned last ...oss, $12,000; insured for $7,000 in the ...ers' Metropolitan Home Company.

...ers' Washington special says that some ...be formed of the frauds perpetrated ...ters, from the fact that a special agent ...be frontier to investigate them, was ...ake arrangements with twenty two ...ouse officers out of twenty three in ...t, for smuggling goods into the United ...

...*me* Washington special says: The ...has recently said to a number of ...hat the worst thing he ever did in ...as to pardon Mayor Monroe, of New ...

...he most important cases yet presented ...urt of Claims, is that for two million ...amages against the Government, for ...g by the War Department in 1856 of a ...of land at the cascades of Columbia ...Washington territory, since occupied ...ary post, and belonging to George M. ...

...lorado papers report the movement of ...l troops toward the region around Fort ...rney infested by the Indians.

...erds of Buffalo are steadily approach...

...*onicle's* Washington special says: "A ...Southern Loyalists held a meeting ...ng at which Jack Hamilton, of Texas, ... The chief discussion was with reference ...propriety of calling a National Convention of Southern Unionists to meet on or ...inauguration of the Fortieth Congress. ...imed during the progress of the debate ...friends in the present Congress had ...k kneed and inactive, with few exceptions which were named Thad. Stevens ...well. Better things were anticipated ...t Congress, and the meeting adjourned ...of calling a Convention to confer with ...members of the approaching session."

...ouis dispatch, of yesterday, says the ...olonel Montgomery, arrested under the ...ts Bill, for acts committed while in ...l of the State militia at Lexington, ...n out of the United States Marshal's ...a writ of habeas corpus, issued by ...eckel, of the United States District ...closed on Tuesday last, and a decision ...dered releasing the defendant. Judge ...took the ground that the Civil Rights ...intended to afford protection to ...who have been slaves, and did not ...hite citizens, and that if it were otherwise ...ere was no evidence adduced to show ...rights of complainant had been invaded ...dendant, and so that the courts at Lexington ...were not open to afford them redress. ...ioner Peabody, who was present during ...ination of the witnesses, coincided ...ge K., and released the other prisoners ...the same time.

STATE ITEMS.

...Row, Esq., has purchased the good ...e *True American* and has united the ...of that establishment with that of the ...

...arterly convention of the Independent ...er of Good Templars, of West Juniata ...trict, will meet in Altoona on Wednesday ...February 20th. The convention is composed of delegates from each Lodge of Good ...in the District.

...last week, Charles O Hara, a conductor ...of the freight trains between Altoona ...Pittsburgh, fell from one of the cars ...was about starting from Gallitzin. ...he caught hold of the bumper of the ...as thus dragged a considerable distance ...oth his legs were broken, and one was ...badly that it had to be amputated. ...to Cresson, and was taken home.

...oona *Tribune* has been enlarged and ...a bright, new type. Messrs. McCrum ...ublish a spicy local paper, and its ...execution is very tasteful.

...elling house of Daniel Withrow, at ...Factory, in Jenner township, Somerset ...y, was consumed by fire last week. ...ly lost all his effects, including ...overnment securities. No insurance.

...lidaysburg *Register* says: We are pleased ...hat the $40,000 water loan has all been ...d the pipes have been contracted for ...as the spring opens, the work will be ...ed and pushed with vigor. So that ...tall, we hope to have the pure mountain ...er of Roaring Run coursing through ...s, giving health and happiness to the ...

...usville *Herald* is responsible for the ...: A man writing from Oil City tells ...: "On January 6th, 1867, John Franklin ...y, a resident of this place for about ...rs, died from the effects of a wound ... at the battle of Antietam. On his ...d he stated that four years ago he left ...d two children near Janesville, Clearfield ...nty. And now he leaves another wife ...children in this place, she not knowing he was married before. He could not ...of revealing the facts to her and asking forgiveness, as well as that of his first ...thought it right to publish this statement ...the information of his widowed companion and fatherless children."

...eaver *Argus* says: A few days ago a ...died at Darlington very suddenly ...e following circumstances: Her husband ... an artist by occupation, and with his ...ad recently moved to that place from ...gh. He went out in the evening, as was ...l, to procure provisions, and on his ...ound his wife dead in her chair. A post mortem examination, took with the fact that ... in the line of food could be found ...e house, save a small quantity of corn ...ad to the conclusion that she died of ...on.

...ensburg *Alleghenian*, Republican, has ...vived by J. Todd Hutchinson. The ...of the same place has been consolidated ... McPike, who has changed the name to ... *Freeman*.

...Hall, Esq., of Beaver, last week purchased a sleigh at Roger's ferry, and not having ...take it home, he entered the shafts, ...ed it home a distance of eight miles. ...good feat for a man bordering on sixty ...age.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tariff Bill.

Further Amendments Adopted

Transfer of the Indian Bureau.

Memorials Against Impeachment.

Reduction of Internal Taxation.

Western Members will Vote Solid Against Contraction of Currency.

Proposed Repeal of the Act Retiring $4,000,000 Per Month.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1867.

The Tariff

The tariff bill was discussed and amended all day in the Senate. The most important amendments are—one of Mr. Wilson's increasing the duty on woolen goods and graduating it according to the quality of the articles; one permitting the Pacific Railroad to import iron for two years instead of as by existing laws being compelled to purchase it in America, and one repealing the allowance of a drawback on imported articles used in the manufacture of steamboats and steamships. The last applies to the lake and river vessels. Mr. Sherman explained that if a drawback were allowed in these cases, lake and river boats would be built exclusively of foreign materials. A drawback is allowed on all articles used in the building of sailing vessels. The Senate sat till half-past eleven last night, and the indications are for another long and late session to-night. Mr. Fessenden is determined to get a vote to-night. He appealed to the friends of the bill to stop offering amendments if they did not want to load it to death. The impression is gaining ground that the bill will be either killed in the House or vetoed by the President.

Ben. Butler

Was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and seemed to be quite an object of interest.

Transfer of Indian Bureau.

In the House to day a long debate took place on the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which was participated in by several Western members. It seemed to be conceded by all that some reform was needed in the management of our Indian affairs, but some favored inspection boards in accordance with the bill telegraphed last night. The bill to virtually transfer the supervisory control of the bureau from the Interior to the War Department was finally passed by a vote of 76 to 73, a majority of three.

The bill is brief. It provides that from the first day of July, 1867, the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervising and appellate powers, and possess jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to all acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he shall sign all requisitions for advance or payment of money out of the Treasury on estimates or accounts subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the auditors and comptrollers of the treasury or either of them.

The Secretary of War is authorized whenever in his opinion it shall promote economy and efficiency of Indian service, to establish convenient departments and districts for the proper administration of the duties now imposed by law on Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and upon agents and sub-agents, and to substitute for such superintendents and agents, officers of the army who shall be designated for that purpose, and who shall then become charged with all duties now imposed by law upon superintendents and agents thus superceded, and without additional compensation therefor.

The Secretary of War shall also detail an officer not below the rank of Brigadier General to fill the office and discharge the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Officers of the army designated to perform the duties of Commissioner, superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, shall not be required to give bonds now required of civil appointees, but shall be responsible for any neglect or mal-administration according to the rules and articles of war. All contracts for transportation connected with Indian services are hereafter to be made in the same manner and at the same time as provided for the transportation for all the army.

The Secretary of war is authorized to withhold all special licenses from traders, and under regulations, to be by him prescribed to provide times and places at which all traders complying therewith may present themselves for bargain, barter and exchange with the several Indian tribes according to the laws of the United States regulating the same.

The regular report will show requisite details of other House business to day.

Against Impeachment.

The petitions against the impeachment of the President have commenced to arrive. In the House to day, Messrs. Raymond and Darling, of New York, presented numerously signed memorials protesting against the impeachment project, and begging Congress to adopt measures to strengthen public confidence, allay excitement, revive the interests of labor and capital, and promote the peace and prosperity of the country.

Retiring the Currency.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio, presented a memorial in the House to day, from citizens of Cleveland, asking that the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire four millions of legal tender notes per month, be repealed.

The Free List.

The Ways and Means Committee to day decided to add some important articles to the free list of the amendatory internal tax bill, including leather and butter and cheese. The Committee find it almost impossible to resist the pressure for a reduction of taxation. Professor Agassiz was before them to-day asking that the duty may be taken off alcohol used in scientific experiments.

The West Opposed to Contraction.

The Western members contend if possible to get a joint resolution passed to repeal the act allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire four millions of legal tenders per month. A resolution for this purpose is now before the Ways and Means Committee, but a motion has been entered to reconsider, which is a privileged question, and brings the subject before the House on any day. It is their intention to bring the matter up in this way, and secure a prompt vote. The West will vote solid against contraction.

Surratt Expected.

The Navy Department is hourly expecting news from Fortress Monroe of the arrival of John H. Surratt at that place. The Government will request her detention there until the ice blockade in the Potomac is removed, when she will proceed to Washington. An officer writes from Lisbon, on board the Swatara, that Surratt was self-possessed, in good health, and not communicative.

The Tax on Whisky.

The sub-Committee on Ways and Means have gone over pretty much the same ground relative to the question of reducing the tax on distilled spirits that was canvassed last session, and there is even less reason found at the present time for the reduction of the tax.

Cowan's Nomination.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have virtually decided not to report the nomination of Senator Cowan to the Senate for confirmation as Minister to Austria.

The Southern Loyalists.

The Southern Republican Association composed of prominent radical men from the late rebellious States, have called a meeting for Monday night, to take measures to urge the Fortieth Congress to impeach the President. At a meeting held last night, ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, presiding, it was determined that the Thirty-ninth Congress would do nothing in that line or in legislating on the reconstruction question. In the debate, Congress was severely denounced for its failure thus far to accomplish anything towards restoration. It was maintained that the impeachment of the President was necessary to an early settlement of the reconstruction issue.

The Democratic Caucus.

The preliminary Democratic caucus held last night was almost unanimous against holding a National Convention in the spring.

Indian Affairs.

The chiefs of the different tribes representing the Indians of Southern Kansas, who arrived with their escorts in this city night before last, had an interview this morning with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Commissioner addressed the delegation, pointing out to them their homes and welfare. He further stated to them that it was his province to see that justice should be rendered them. The occasion was one of a matter of official business. Kind greetings were exchanged, with a view of talking over the questions at issue. The Commissioner awaits the arrival of several agents, who will report upon the necessity, and otherwise of the removal of our friendly Indians from Southern Kansas to other reservations. All the chiefs were emphatic in their expressions in connection with the opinions advanced by the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1867.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee are expected soon to make a report on several plans now before them looking to the rehabilitation of the Southern States. Their views have not, however, taken definite shape. There seems no doubt some provisions will be adopted by which to avoid the effect of any possible recognition of the Southern States in their present condition by the United States Supreme Court.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

Amendments to the internal revenue laws are now under consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means. It is probable that many articles for the benefit of agriculturists and others will be exempt from tax, such as salt, butter and cheese made by associated enterprise, leather and farm wagons.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The *National Intelligencer* gives an account purporting to be the proceedings of the Southern Republican Convention, held last night, at which twenty representatives of States took part in the discussion in favor of holding a convention at Washington on or about the fourth of March next, to urge the impeachment of Andrew Johnson as the only hope of the South for speedy reconstruction.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Another roll of honor is published by Quartermaster General Meigs, at the instance of the Secretary of War, being the names of soldiers who died in defense of the Union, interred in cemeteries in the States of New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas and Dakota Territory, the publication of the pamphlet of over two hundred pages, containing about twelve thousand names, being for the information of their surviving comrades and friends.

THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

Work in the currency bureau of the Treasury Department was resumed to-day, the board of examiners having completed the count of current issues, which were found correct. The amount which the examiners have counted is nearly $800,000,000.

TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS TO BE REMOVED.

The Committee of Ways and Means, at their meeting to-day, while considering the amendatory tax bill, agreed to abolish the tax on newspaper advertisements. It is understood the bill will be reported in the next ten days, and the number of articles will be considerably reduced, in order to lessen the general revenue from internal sources.

A NICE LITTLE LOBBY SCHEME.

A citizen of New York, with an office in Wall street, has issued a confidential circular to national banks, proposing to come to Washington and lobby for them if they will contribute at the rate of one dollar on each thousand of their circulation for his expenses. It all the banks could be persuaded to join in such an arrangement, it would yield him the snug little sum of $300,000. National banks should beware of all such benevolent offers.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The report of Brigadier General Gillem, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi, showing the condition of freedmen's affairs in that State during December, is received. He states that the demand for labor is so great that freedmen are being brought from other States to Mississippi, where they can contract at $10 to $15 per month, rations, quarters and medical attendance. During the month there were 7,909 rations issued, being an increase of 139 over the issue for November. The freedmen show no spirit of idleness, and planters are anxious to secure laborers. School matters seem to be progressing finely, and a growing interest is manifested, which promises to be of permanent service. Two fruitful sources of dissatisfaction to the freedmen are the laws prohibiting them carrying fire arms and owning real estate.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court, No. 185, Board of Supervisors of Rock Island county, Illinois, plaintiffs in error, vs. the United State, in relation to the State Bank petition for Mandamus, case submitted.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Brigadier General F. D. Seward, recently dispatched by order of Major General Howard to make an inspection of the District of North Carolina, has returned to headquarters, Washington. Lieutenant J. W. Stickney is ordered to duty in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The special order from the War Department mustering out of service Lieutenant Colonel Beebe, 12th Regiment colored troops, has been revoked. An order has been issued by the Secretary of War, carrying into effect the law abolishing the office of Sutler July 1st next.

INDIAN VISITORS.

A delegation from fourteen tribes of Indians waited upon Commissioner Bogy to-day to ascertain what disposition is to be made of lands they now occupy, besides certain interests which they hold in others. The Commissioner not being prepared to hold a business interview at present, briefly welcomed each delegation, expressing to them separately an outline of his views on the subject of their mission to Washington. Among those present was Keokuk, who, after the termination of Mr. Bogy's speech, approached the Commissioner, and through an interpreter expressed his willingness to adopt such views as the Commissioner had presented.

SELECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Instructions have been prepared by the Commissioner of the general land office to govern registers, receivers and agents of States and corporations in the selection of lands under grants from Congress for railroads.

MEMORIAL FROM SENOR DE PALMA.

A memorial was presented to the Senate to-day from Senor de Palma, vice Consul of Portugal at Savannah during the rebellion, claiming remuneration for property taken by Sherman's army. He had removed his family to Wynnsboro, South Carolina, where, as he alleged, they were plundered of $6,000 in gold, diamonds, jewelry, and wearing apparel to the total value of $32,474. He complains that his application for redress failed to receive proper consideration at the State Department.

THE SPEAKER'S RECEPTION.

The Speaker's reception to-night was more crowded than on any previous occasion. Gen. Grant was among the most prominent personages.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The Revenue Tax on Petroleum.

Excluding Colored Persons from Cars

Local Bills of Interest Presented

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1867.

SENATE.

Bills Presented.

Mr. Brown—From citizens of Mercer county for the repeal of the law appointing auctioneers. Mr. White—From the Wool-Growers' Association of Pennsylvania, in favor of the tariff.

Reports of Committees.

Joint resolution instructing Congress to reduce the revenue tax on petroleum.

Also, joint resolution instructing Congress to pass a law to pay bounties to soldiers losing their papers.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Graham—An act granting courts in the Commonwealth power to appoint viewers to open streets and alleys.

Also, act to punish by fine any corporation allowing their employees to exclude persons from any car on account of color.

HOUSE.

The act to authorize the sale of agricultural land scrip was amended, and passed.

Public Bills.

A supplement to the school law, to increase the efficiency of teachers, was discussed and postponed for the present.

Mr. Freeborn presented a similar bill.

Mr. Graham's Senate bill relative to excluding persons from cars on account of color.

At the afternoon session, the special order, the Constitutional Amendments, were discussed. Adjourned.

The following is Mr. Davis's resolution, adopted by the House, relative to the discriminations of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter, and report a bill which shall declare it unlawful for any officer or director of any incorporated railroad company in this Commonwealth to be interested directly or indirectly, in any company carrying passengers or freight over the railroads or any part thereof, of which they are officers or directors, except such interest as they may have as stockholders of the respective railroad companies of which they are officers or directors.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New Jersey.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The New Jersey bribery bill will be vetoed by Governor Ward.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 31.—A bill passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives, allowing the rate of interest to be fixed at 7 per cent. by special contract, but where no agreement is made, the legal rate of interest remains at 6 per cent.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 21.—The House to day passed a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white," by a vote of 56 to 15. An amendment allowing female suffrage was defeated by a vote of 40 to 26. The Senate discussed the same proposition, and in committee of the whole adopted an amendment introduced by a conservative member that every elector shall be disqualified from voting who has stolen or embezzled property from the United States Government, or who as a member of the Legislature has received money or other consideration for his vote, or who has attempted to bribe any member of the Legislature or elector at the polls to get his vote.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, January 31.—The House of Representatives passed a bill to establish a system of public schools for the blacks and whites alike, except that schools for each shall be separate in each district. It is understood that the Legislature will not reconsider its action on the Constitutional Amendment.

FROM RICHMOND.

Impeachment Considered Certain—A Virginia Commission to Remain in Washington to Take Care of Congress.

NEW YORK, January 31.—A *Herald's* Richmond correspondence says, the belief in impeachment is a fixed thing among the people generally, although some allege that it will certainly lead to another disastrous revolution. Movements are on foot to establish commissioners to be appointed by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to remain in Washington and bring before the Supreme Court all acts of Congress affecting the interest of the South, in order that they may be pronounced unconstitutional.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Tariff Bill Finally Passed.

Vote 27 Against 10.

Duty on Woolens Increased.

Appropriation Bills Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Postoffice Committee, reported favorably the bill to legalize a bridge across the Missouri river, at St. Charles, Missouri; also, the bill to authorize the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis; also the bill amendatory of the postal laws.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for any correspondence between the State Department and Foreign Ministers on the policy of the administration towards the rebellious States, and of any inquiries based on the conversations reported to the State Department.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is respectfully requested to report to the Senate the condition of the Indians now located in the vicinity of Lake Travers, Fort Wadsworth, Dacotah Territory, at the time of the outbreak in Minnesota in 1862; the part they took in connection with the outbreak; the cause of their remaining on the Minnesota frontier when the others surrendered, and the Sioux were sent to the Craw Creek Reservation in 1863; whether they have been friendly in their relations with the whites since the outbreak or otherwise; whether they have any reservation allowed them, and whether they have been the recipients from the Interior Department since the outbreak of annuities of clothing, provisions or agricultural implements, and whether their removal from their present location to a point more remote from the Minnesota frontier is contemplated by the Indian Department.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the Committee of Claims were instructed to inquire as to the expediency of compensating the loyal citizens of East Tennessee for war losses in accordance with recommendation of the Commission appointed by Gen. Burnside.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked as to the advisability of a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

Some debate occurred on Mr. SUMNER'S resolution of yesterday, calling upon the President for a copy of the letter upon which the Secretary of State predicated his letter to Mr. Motley, but no action was taken.

The Tariff bill came up. The duty on cast-iron pipe was increased to 1¼ cents per pound. On chromate and bichromate of potassa to 4½ cents per pound.

The duty on woolens of less value than $1 per pound is fixed at 45, and 35 per cent ad valorem; when valued less than $1,50 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem, and when valued over $1, 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Yeas 19, nays 15.

In the course of debate on the foregoing Mr. WILSON said the pending bill was a Western measure, originating in the brains and pockets of wool growers.

Mr. GRIMES said on the part of the West, which he represented in part, he was here to day to deny that assertion. The West did not want this tariff, and would not remain quiet under it.

The section of the bill allowing a drawback on all articles that enter into the construction of ships was amended so as not to apply to steam vessels.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the necessity for this amendment. If it was not adopted steamboats and vessels for service on the lakes and western rivers would be built entirely of foreign material, and the Government would not receive any revenue from them.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, railroad companies were authorized to import iron for their roads for two years. This provision is for the benefit of the Pacific Railroad, which, by existing law, is compelled to use American iron.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, animals imported exclusively for breeding purposes were placed on the free list.

The duty on files or rasps over ten inches long was raised to eight cents per pound.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chair submitted General Wilson's report of the capture of Jeff Davis. Ordered printed.

The House joint resolution for the relief of certain settlers on the Sioux reservation in Minnesota was passed.

Private bills were then considered.

Several bills were passed.

The tariff bill came up. A number of amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. FOWLER moved to reduce the duty on coffee from 5 to 3 cents per pound. Yeas 17, nays 17, so the amendment failed.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to reduce the duty on teas from 25 to 15 cents. Rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to reduce the duty on sugar not above No. 12, Dutch standard, from three to two cents. Rejected.

Mr. FOSTER moved to increase the duty on pocket knives. Rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to reduce the duty on salt from 24 per 100 lbs to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to increase the duty on linseed and flaxseed from 20 to 30 per bushel. Rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to omit the section allowing a drawback on all material used in the construction of sailing vessels. In the course of his remarks he denounced the bill as opposed to the interests of the West. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GRIMES moved to increase the duty on dry beef from 1 to 1½ cents per pound, and on cured meats from $2 00 to $3 00 per barrel. Rejected.

Mr. GRIMES moved to reduce the duty on printing paper from 20 to 15 per cent. Rejected.

YEAS.

Davis,	Henderson,	Patterson,
Doolittle,	Hendricks,	Ramsey,
Edge,	Lane,	Trumbull,
Grimes,	McDougall,	Yates.

NAYS.

Buckalew,	Morgan,	Frelinghuysen,
Cattell,	Morrill,	Harris,
Chandler,	Poland,	Howard,
Conness,	Sherman,	Howe,
Cragin,	Sprague,	Johnson,
Edmunds,	Stewart,	Wade,
Fessenden,	Van Winkle,	Willey,
Foster,	Fowler,	Williams,
	Wilson.	

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the duty on lumber. Rejected.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike ship timber from the free list. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, it was agreed that the act shall take effect from its passage instead of the first of April.

The vote on Mr. WILSON'S amendment was reconsidered and made to read as follows: On woolen goods valued at $1 50 per pound or less, 45 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; over $1 50 and less than $2 per pound, duty 50 cents per pound and same per cent. ad valorem; over $2 duty 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The bill passed at half past twelve by a vote of 27 against 10.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill supplementary to the act to prevent smuggling passed.

Mr KASSON introduced a bill for the relief of Lucas county, Iowa. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed as amended by Committee of the Whole. Similar action was taken on the Military Academy bill.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as a question of privilege a preamble stating that the bill to repeal the amnesty powers of the President of the United States have become laws by failure of the President to sign or return with his objections, concluding with a resolution asking the Secretary of State to inform the House whether the said laws have been filed in his department. After discussion it was adopted.

The SPEAKER presented the resolution of the City Councils of Baltimore to the effect that the loyal people of the city are entitled to protection from the revolutionary purposes of the Governor and the Legislature of Maryland. Referred to the Judiciary.

The bill to reorganize the Indian Bureau was debated at considerable length, and amended by transferring the bureau to the War Department, by a vote of 76 to 73, and passed, 90 against 53.

The Senate bill to punish illegal voters in the District of Columbia was passed.

The Senate amendment to the House bill allowing the extension of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into the District of Columbia were concurred in. Also, Senate amendments to House bill to punish forgeries on United States bonds and securities, which reduce the penalties of the original bill.

The Senate bill for the relief of the Winona and St. Peters Railroad was referred.

Mr. HALE gave notice that he would try to morrow to bring the Senate bill regulating the tenure of certain offices to a vote.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the fortification bill. An amendment was moved of $150,000 for the commencement of two additional forts in Portland Harbor. A debate ensued, and without action the committee rose.

Mr. HOOPER suggested that after to-day the House will take a recess daily from half past four till half past seven o'clock.

Mr. STEVENS objected.

Mr. MAYNARD presented a memorial from six hundred citizens of Virginia for setting aside the present State government and the establishment of a provisional government. Referred.

Mr. HOTCHKISS introduced a bill to exempt certain public lands from taxation. Referred.

Mr. McRUER introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and the Sandwich Islands.

Adjourned.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 31.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The Southern Relief Commission have issued an earnest appeal for an immediate, generous and universal effort in behalf of the famine stricken districts of the South.

RUMORS DENIED.

The rumors last night of a defalcation or other difficulty in the American National Bank are untrue. The bank is in no trouble.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Death of a Banker—The Cental System—The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—L. A. Bennoist, a prominent and very wealthy banker of this city, died at Havana a few days ago, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

The Merchants' Exchange of this city has adopted the cental system, to take effect March 1st.

The weather is very warm. The snow has nearly disappeared. The river will probably open very soon.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Seamen—Vessels Cleared.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The captain and five seamen, and a Kanaka woman, belonging to the wrecked bark Maunekee arrived at Victoria, V. I., January 26th.

The ship Otago, for New York, Hercules, for Liverpool, and Shatlemue, for Cork, cleared yesterday.

BY THE CABLE

British Cabinet Hope for Peace.

Greek Mission a Russian Intrigue.

Intended to Involve America in Eastern Question.

Plot Against Mustapha Pasha.

Reform Question in England

Speech of Hon. John Bright.

American War Vessels Expected at Constantinople.

Abolition of Slavery in Portugese Colonies.

Porte to Make Concessions to Crete.

Brazil will Prosecute War Against Paraguay with Vigor.

British Cabinet Favor Peace.

LONDON, January 30.—It is stated the British Cabinet freely express the hope that the peace of Europe will be preserved in spite of the threatening appearances in the East.

Search of Baggage.

The search of baggage of foreign travelers in England and France will hereafter be merely nominal.

Mission of Kalergis.

PARIS, January 30.—It is thought here the mission of Kalergis to the United States is a Russian intrigue to involve the American Government in the Eastern question.

Increase in Greek Tariff.

ATHENS, January 30.—The Greek Government is about to raise the tariff, and expect by this means to increase the revenue one and a half millions of drachmas.

Plot Against Mustapha Pacha.

PARIS, January 30.—Dispatches from the East state that a plot of the Cretan clergy against Mustapha Pacha has been discovered.

Death of a French Minister.

PARIS, January 30.—Advices from Rio Janeiro report the death of the French Minister to Brazil.

Reform

LONDON, January 31.—It is asserted that the Derby administration will fall to the ground if the speech of the Queen at the re-opening of Parliament should not recommend reform. John Bright has made a speech at Rochdale, in which he said that the recent reforms announced by Emperor Napoleon should be interpreted in a liberal sense. The authority for suspending newspapers would be abandoned, that public meetings could be held twenty days before an election and that the tribune would be restored.

American War Vessels at Constantinople.

LONDON, January 31.—Dispatches from Constantinople announce that twelve American war vessels are expected there.

Reforms in Turkey.

PARIS, January 31.—The French Government, acting for the great European powers, is engaged in framing reforms favoring the interests of christianity in Turkey.

Bennett, Jr.

PARIS, January 31.—Mr Bennett is to receive a gold medal from the yachtsmen of Rochelle. He will also have an audience with the Emperor.

Montholon.

PARIS, January 31.—Count Montholon has been decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and goes to Lisbon as ambassador.

Slavery in Portuguese Colonies.

LISBON, January 31.—In the Senate action was taken in favor of the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese colonies.

Concessions from the Porte.

LONDON, January 31.—The Porte has determined to make concessions to Crete. He will soon appoint a Christian Governor for Candia.

The War in South America.

The mail steamer from Rio brings news that the Emperor of Brazil has resolved to increase his army, and carry on the war against Paraguay with vigor.

Conference Adjourned.

BERLIN, January 31.—A Conference composed of delegates appointed by the Prussian and Austrian Governments to arrange a system of customs duties has adjourned. Results not stated.

Note from Russia to the Porte.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 31.—The Russian Government has addressed a note to the Porte, advising generosity towards Greek subjects of the Ottoman Empire, and the granting of reforms.

Prussian Railroad Loans.

BERLIN, January 31.—The Prussian Diet has approved loans for railroad purposes to the amount of 24,000,000 thalers.

Lamirande.

LONDON, January 31.—The British Government has made a demand upon France for the rendition of Lamirande.

Thanks to Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, January 31.—The municipality of Venice has tendered the thanks of the city to Garibaldi.

Trial of Persano.

The trial of Admiral Persano will commence on the 12th of March.

The Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, January 31.—Large steam tugs have passed through the fresh water canal to Suez.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 30.—Consols closed at 90 13-16 for money. Five twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 81¼; Erie, 39¾.

LONDON, January 31, noon.—Consuls 90 13 16. Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 81¾; Erie, 39¾.

LONDON, January 31.—Market here for 5 20s is flat, and a dispatch from Paris reports that they declined ¼ because of recent financial intelligence from America.

LONDON, January 31, evening.—Consols 90 13 16; five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois, 81¾; Erie, 39¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, January 30.—United States bonds, 77.

FRANKFORT, January 31.—Five-twenty bonds, 76¾.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, January 30, P. M.—United States Bonds declined ⅛.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—Cotton closed easier; sales 8,000 bales. Receipts large. Prices unchanged: middling uplands 14⅝d.

Breadstuffs—Corn nominal at 41s. Wheat dull.

Provisions—Bacon declined 1s.

Petroleum—Refined 1s 6d@1s 10d. Rosins 9s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton market dull and favors buyers, though there is no notable change; middling uplands, 14⅝d; sales estimated at 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 31, Evening.—Cotton market flat. Middling uplands 14⅝d. Sales did not exceed 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Easier. Corn closed at 40s40s 5d. Provisions and produce steady and unchanged.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—Cholera—Capt. Maury Mobbed—Allied Fleet at Valparaiso—Brazilian Victory Over Paraguayans—Concessions from Peru to Americans—Ship Canal Project.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The steamer Henry Chauncey has arrived, with $1,070,000 in gold. Forty deaths from cholera occurred among United States troops detained on Nicaragua transit to the 16th of January. The agent of the line, Capt. Maury, was mobbed by passengers for allowing the Moses Taylor to sail for San Francisco without them, and narrowly escaped death.

Dr. Hine, American Consul to Costa Rica, died January 8th of inflammatory rheumatism.

Advices from Valparaiso state that the allied fleet was there. It was rumored that the Spanish admiral would proceed with all his ships to Faulkland Islands. It was also rumored that Spain would establish a naval station at Montevideo.

The Brazilian army had gained an advantage over a column of five or six thousand Paraguayans.

The revolution in Mendoza has not spread to any other parts of the Argentine Republic. The Peruvian government granted a concession to some Americans for the construction of a railroad from Lima to Callas. It was probable Mr. Burton, our Minister to Bogota, would receive a suitable apology from that government for the offensive language used by one of the President's Generals.

A party of American engineers are at Panama, preparing for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien with a view to the construction of a ship canal.

FROM JUNCTION CITY.

Indians on the War Path—Trade with New Mexico—Land Sales.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, January 31.—A scout just in from the West reports the Cheyennes and Araphoe Indians, numbering about twelve thousand warriors, on the war path.

This place will be the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad in the coming summer, and great preparations are being made for a heavy business with New Mexico. Twelve large trains are already *en route* from that territory to receive stocks which have been shipped to this point.

Sixteen thousand acres of land were entered at this office, under the Homestead act, during December and January, and fifteen thousand acres taken up under the pre-emption act during the latter month.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

MEXICO.

Guerrillas Again Troublesome.

The City of Patzcuaro Occupied by Liberals.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Mexican advices state that Col. Corrillo, who lately embraced the Liberal side, has again changed, placing himself and troops at the command of the Prefect of Puebla.

The guerrillas are very troublesome in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico, and Vera Cruz.

Mejia is organizing a division, and would soon join Miramon at Querretaro, who has 8,000 men.

The city of Patzcuaro was stormed by Regulesa, the Liberal chieftain, on the 21st. While negotiations for capitulation were progressing, guerrillas entered the town and committed excesses, burning and destroying houses, and locked up as prisoners nearly all the male inhabitants. Some were released by giving money, and others by joining the Liberal army. The women were hiding in the mountains and chapparal.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Sheridan Gone to Washington—Tax on Gross Receipts Unconstitutional—From the West Indies.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—General Sheridan, and Colonel Crosby, of his staff, left for Washington.

The act passed by the Legislature of 1864 levying a tax of one-fourth per cent. on gross sales and receipts, has been declared by Judge Duplettier unconstitutional, as it levies on imports and exports, and thus comes in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. The decision gives great satisfaction.

West India advices state that the cholera is decreasing at St. Thomas, but the small pox and yellow fever were raging.

The Governor General of Jamaica left on the 12th for Honduras, with troops to suppress the insurrection.

All Quiet in South Carolina.

SAVANNAH, January 31.—All quiet on the plantations in South Carolina to-day. The negro Bradley was arrested this morning by the United States authorities. Lieut. Lemon is doing well.

Ice in the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—The ice in the Delaware is very heavy to-day. People are crossing at Chester on the ice. Thousands of people are skating and sleighing on the ice opposite the city.

Newspaper Change in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—The *Appeal* newspaper has been purchased by John Hogan, of St. Louis, and others. It will be edited by Gen. Albert Pike.

An Example for Pittsburgh.

BOSTON, January 31.—The cost of cleaning the streets of snow the two last great storms was $50,000. Over one thousand men were employed.

Trial of a Wife Murderer.

QUEBEC, January 31.—The trial of William Cubich, for the killing of his wife, was resumed. A verdict of manslaughter was rendered.

Arrival of the Damascus.

PORTLAND, January 31.—The steamer Damascus, from Liverpool on the 17th, has arrived.

MR. MOTLEY'S LETTER TO MR. SEWARD.

Although the telegraph has furnished a comprehensive synopsis of Mr. Motley's letter to Mr. Seward, we give below the entire text, believing that every right minded man will applaud the writer:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
VIENNA, December 11, 1866. }

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: An hour or two ago I received a letter from you, dated 21st November, 1866, to which I hasten to reply. You inform me that a citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris, stating that in the course of the last year "he had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries; that most of those whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and his administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans."

With this opening paragraph, relating generally to United States Ministers and Consuls abroad, I have nothing especial to do; other gentlemen are fully competent to answer for themselves. You proceed to say, "He adds that you do not pretend to conceal your disgust," as he says you style it, "at the President's whole course; that you despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection; that the President has deserted his pledges and principles, in common with Mr. Seward, who, you say, is hopelessly degraded."

You conclude by requesting me to deny or confirm the truth of these reports. My first impulse on reading the letter was to content myself with a flat denial of their truth. On a little further reflection, however, I do not wish that there should be doubt as to my political sentiments. As a representative of the foreign policy of the government, I have done my best faithfully to discharge my duties in strict conformity with my instructions. In the conflict of opinions in regard to home questions, especially that of reconstruction, my views have never been asked for by the United States government, and I have not considered it a becoming and superfluous to volunteer a public declaration of them, as certainly should I have deemed it my duty to express them frankly whenever they were officially demanded. I do not understand that I am even now directly questioned on the subject, but, after reading your letter, I owe it to myself to say a few words.

I have always believed it necessary that strong guarantees should be taken against a recurrence of the rebellion, and the re-establishment of some form of slavery before the seceded States should be readmitted to representation in Congress. Latterly I have inclined to the opinion that the noblest and the safest course would be by amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting distinction of race or color in regard to the attainment of the franchise, together with a general amnesty to be pronounced by the President.

These opinions in the privacy of my own household, and to occasional American visitors, I have not concealed. The great question now presenting itself for solution, demands the conscientious scrutiny of every American who loves his country, and believes in the human progress of which that country is one of the foremost representatives. I have never thought, during my residence at Vienna, that because I have the honor of being a public servant of the American people, I am deprived of the right of discussing within my own walls the gravest subjects that can interest freemen. A Minister of the United States does not cease to be a citizen of the United States as deeply interested as others, in all that effects the welfare of his country.

In conversation with such of my colleagues or members of the Government here as were interested in our politics, I have uniformly stated that the conflict of opinions now prevailing in the United States, was inevitable in a free country, that such discussions were the very evidence of our freedom, and of our capacity to govern ourselves; that to silence discussion belonged to despots, not to a Republican Government like ours, and that I had entire faith that the American people would ultimately settle all disputed questions with justice.

I have always been cautious, however, in such considerations, to avoid any expressions of disrespect towards the President and his Cabinet. I have uniformly stated that in our own country the people were not only theoretically but practically, sovereign, and that when great political questions were to be solved, appeal was made to the ballot box. I have steadily expressed the opinion that the President and Congress would be reconciled after the people should have pronounced its solemn verdict, and I have added that all parties in the United States, as I believed, honestly desired and required the re-establishment of the Union, however they might differ as to the wisest means of securing it.

This is the way in which I have been in the habit of speaking, officially or semi officially, and this is my reply to the charges contained in your letter, so far as they regard, in any way, the Government of the United States.

That "I despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection" is so pitiful a fabrication that I blush while I denounce it.

Any one personally acquainted with me, or who has taken the trouble to read my writings, whether official or historical, knows that a more fervent believer in American Democracy than I am does not exist in the world. My expressions of reverence for the American people during these five heroic years have erred, if at all, on the side of enthusiasm, and have often seemed to the sceptical somewhat extravagant.

I scorn to dwell longer on the contemptible charge.

That I have called "Mr. Seward hopelessly degraded" is a vile calumny, and it wounds me deeply that you could listen, for a moment, to such a falsehood.

In conclusion, I have only to add that I beg herewith, respectfully, to resign my post as United States Minister at Vienna.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J LATHROP MOTLEY.

Henry Ward Beecher and President Johnson.

The *Church Union*, a new religious paper recently started in Brooklyn, has the following "guess that is not all a guess:"

After the death of Mr. Lincoln, Andrew Johnson consulted with the great Radical in common with many others. Did not Mr. Beecher advise universal amnesty, leaving the South to decide the question of suffrage? Certainly, he advocated such doctrines at that time, and Mr. Johnson frequently advised with him. Called suddenly to the highest office in the gift of the American nation, Mr. Johnson must at once decide upon his policy. Did not Mr. Beecher lay down this policy for him? Did he not, in his noble and generous way, promise to sustain him in it? Had he not reason to believe, from the attitude of the *Tribune* of that period, and other journals, and prominent men, that the Radicals would support such policy?

Did not South Carolina's conduct in adopting the amendment to the Constitution, astonish and awaken gratitude in all hearts, and was not the popular response for this policy? Behold then at the end of one year, a great change in public sentiment, just and right. The South goes backward to save if possible her aristocracy, at least so far as possible. Mr. Beecher had pledged his word. He is the soul of honor. Now what do we see? A man true to his word, even when the tide of opinion sweeps past him, almost to destroy. Mr. Johnson ought if these things be so, to make a clean breast of it, and thus liberate one of the truest patriots of our time.

THE FORT PHIL. KEARNEY MASSACRE.

The Names of the Killed—An Account of the Affair.

An officer at Fort Phil. Kearney has written to a gentleman in Washington City, a letter detailing the particulars of the late Indian atrocity at that post, of which the following is the substance: "The three post forts, Phil. Kearney, Reno and Smith, are in a state of siege. All the Sioux Indians, including those who committed the atrocities in Minnesota, are in the neighborhood. The garrison at Fort Reno consists of three companies of infantry, not full, and one piece of artillery. Phil. Kearney has four pieces of artillery and five companies of infantry, one-half effective, and a few mounted men. Fort Smith has two pieces of artillery, two companies of infantry, and twenty-eight mounted men, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred men; so that you can perceive that these posts are in a state of siege. The mass of the Indians are on the river about fifty miles from this post. Our communication with Fort Smith is entirely cut off. Some fifteen hundred lodges of Indians are located at that point, including the Blackfeet, the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, the whole number amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000. They are well mounted and armed. They have several times attacked the wood trains, and were upon one occasion badly whipped.

On Friday, December 21, they made their appearance in a small number near the fort and challenged us to fight. Colonel Carrington shelled them, killing a pony and driving out thirty Indians from their covert. Captain and Brevet Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown and Lieutenant Grummond were ordered to protect the wood train which had been attacked. Captain Fetterman commanded the infantry, Lieutenant Grummond the cavalry, numbering twenty-seven men, and Captain Brown some mounted teamsters and citizens, the whole force amounting to eighty one men. About fifty of these were armed with Spencer rifles and the remainder with Springfield muskets. The officers, instead of obeying orders, allowed themselves to be decoyed from the position they had been ordered to take, and consequently fell into an ambush, and were all cruelly murdered. The poor fellows who had thus been wantonly murdered were found piled up in a heap. About fifty of the bodies were brought into the fort.

Mr. John Savage, a member of the Eighteenth Infantry, sends to his father residing in Pittsburgh a list of the killed, and as a large number were enlisted in this locality, the publication of the same may be of interest. The following is the list:

SECOND BATALLION, 18TH U. S. INFANTRY.

Wm J. Fetterman, Capt and Brev Lieut Col.	Augustus Lang, 1st Sergt. Co. A.
Fred H Brown, Capt.	Hugh Murphy, Sergt A
Geo W Grummond, Capt.	Robt Lemon, Corp A.
Francis Raymond, Sergt C	Wm Date, Corp A.
Patrick Rooney, Sergt C.	Gustave A Bauer, Corp C.
William Morgan, Sergt E.	Patrick Gallagher, Corp C.
John Quinn, Corp E.	John Maher, Corp E.
Geo W Burrell, Corp E	Geo N Waterbury, Corp E.
Timothy Cullinane, Corp E	Geo Phillips Corp H.
Alex Smith, 1st Sergt H.	Michael Sharkey, Corp H.
Ephraim Bissell, Sergt H.	Frank Karston, Corp H
	Thos M...adden, Armorer
Frederick Ackerman, A.	John M. Weaver, A.
William Betzler, A.	John Woodruff, A.
Henry Buchanan, A.	Henry Arons, C.
Max Dihring, A.	Michael Ogarra, C.
G. E. R. Goodall, A.	Jacob Rosenberg, C.
Francis Gordon, A.	Frank Sullivan, C.
Michael Harten, A.	Patrick Smith, C.
Martin Kelley, A.	George Davis, H.
Patrick Shannon, A.	Perry F. Dolan, H.
Charles M. Taylor, A.	Asa H. Griffin, H.
Joseph D. Thomas, A.	Herman Keil, H.
David Thorey, A.	James Kean, H.
John Thompson, A.	Michael Kinney, H.
Albert H. Walters, A.	Delos Reed, H.

SECOND U. S. CAVALRY, CO. C.

James Baker, Sergt	Robert Daniel,
James Kelly, Corp.	Robert Gresham,
Thomas F. Horrigan, Corp	Andrew M. Fitzgerald,
Adolph Metzgar, Bugler.	Daniel Green,
John McCarty, Artificer.	Charles Gamford,
Thomas Amberson,	John Gitter,
Thomas Broglin,	Ferd. Houser,
Wm. L. Bugbee,	Frank Jones
Wm. L. Cornog,	James P. McGuire,
Charles Cuddy,	John McColly,
Patrick Clancey,	Franklin Pane,
Harvey I. Deming,	James Ryan,
Oliver Williams,	George W. Nugent.
U. B. Loran.	

Anti-Railroad Monopoly in Illinois.

In the Legislature of Illinois a bill is pending which provides that from 25th of March next, no road shall charge more than three cents per mile for the conveyance of passengers; it also reduces the rates for the conveyance of freight 20 per cent. on present tariffs, and compels companies to weigh all grain at the station where the same may be shipped, and give a receipt for the full amount, and make them liable as common carriers, while a refusal to comply with this requirement renders them liable to double the amount of the grain shipped. The same bill repeals and renders void all consolidation of different roads, past and present. There is, however, a kind of loop-hole at the end, through which the stringent enactments may be to some extent evaded. It constitutes the Governor and State officers a kind of commission to whom the companies may appeal, and by whom these provisions may be in whole or in part at their discretion set aside. With this exception the bill meets with considerable favor in the Senate, and may probably become a law.

The Production of Sugar.

The receipts of sugar of Creole production so far warrant the belief that the crop of Louisiana may exceed forty thousand hhds. The imports of sugar from Cuba at the port of New Orleans, for 1866, mostly on account of St. Louis refiners, were only surpassed in quantity by the imports into New York. The total consumption of sugar in the United States for last year was as follows: Of cane sugar 391,678 tons, California consumption 17,600 tons, clarified sugar 19,000 tons, maple sugar 25,000 tons. Total, 452,678 tons. The making of sugar from sorghum is considered a failure. It will do very well for syrup, says the press of New Orleans, and possibly be beneficial to confectioners. A crop of two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand hhds of sugar is estimated for Louisiana by Northern writers the coming season; to which reply is made: "These figures look very well on paper; realization is another matter. We wish these estimates could be confirmed; but with the present imperfect system of labor it is useless to make estimates."

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—To Iron Masters—Wanted a position as Manager or Assistant, in a Rolling Mill, by a man of long experience; best of refferences; could procure first class workmen. No objection to go a distance. Address H. M. A., Commercial Office.

WANTED—CAST SCRAP IRON.—Apply at Foundry, end of Upper Bridge, Birmingham, or at Office, corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

WANTED—WAGON—A good second hand, light, two-horse Wagon. Address 136 Water street.

WANTED—100 MEN—To engage in a Paying Business, which requires $5 to $10 capital and which can be carried on at home. By enclosing 35 cents to Lock Box 11, Allegheny City Postoffice, you will receive full instructions.

WANTED—INFORMATION.—Information of Patrick O'Donovan, who left his friends in Portsmouth, Ohio, about the 10th of December last to come to Pittsburgh, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. JANE O'DONOVAN, care Rev. Mr. P. WHITELY, Portsmouth, Ohio.

WANTED—SALESMAN.—A First-class Salesman, who can influence a good trade. A liberal salary will be given. Address WHOLESALE GROCER, Box 295, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—PARTNER—Partner with a capital of $5,000 to $10,000. References required. Address Box "R," THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—FARMERS. 100 Farmers to engage in a business that will pay them from $100 to $150 per month from now until next Spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS—Two good Chambermaids can find permanent employment and good wages, by applying at the REVERE HOUSE, 62 Fifth street. tf

WANTED—GARDENER—A practical Vegetable Gardener—man without family preferred. Address LOCK BOX No. 153.

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation by a Lady to teach among the Freedmen. Good references given. Address M. L., THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A Woman competent to take charge of an extensive establishment. Experience and the best of references required. Address LOCK BOX 253.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—TO FURNISH $500 IN GREENBACKS to a few men who can give references and can travel part of the time in a light, genteel business. Permanent and big pay is the motto. J. C. TILTON.

WANTED.—100, 1,000, 10,000 men to sell Andrews' Gas Genator, which can be attached to any lamp, makes the best gaslight in existence from common oil, convenient as a candle; will not blow out. Most rapidly selling article out, retailing at $1 00. Agents are coining money, selling it with right to use it. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—Wanted to rent, a House of 8 or 10 rooms, with modern improvements, pleasantly situated. A liberal rent will be paid for a house of this stamp. Good security will also be given if desired. Address E. L., Commercial Office.

WANTED—HOUSE—A large House, with from 10 to 12 Rooms, suitable for a genteel Boarding House. Address J. H., at THIS OFFICE. tf

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, easy of access by rail—Pennsylvania Road preferred. Must have at least EIGHT ROOMS, and some ground desired. Address "B," Commercial Office. tf

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, with four or five Rooms. Address, stating terms, location, &c., K. A., this office.

FOR SALE--AT MELLOR'S.

FOR SALE—MELODEON, CHEAP.—A 5 Octave Double Reed, Piano style, made by Estey, for $130, which is $70 less than regular price. C. C. MELLOR & CO., 81 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHICKERING PIANO.—6¾ Oct. nearly new, in perfect order. C. C. MELLOR & CO., 81 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP PIANOS.—$70, $80, $100, $125, $200, $250—Second-hand Pianos at above prices. C. C. MELLOR & CO., 81 Wood street.

FOR SALE—ORGAN, CHEAP—5 Oct. Double Reed, Walnut Case; perfect order—$125; regular price $170. C. C. MELLOR & CO., 81 Wood street.

FOR SALE—MELODEON—$45, $65, $85, $100—second-hand Melodeons at above price. C. C. MELLOR & CO., 81 Wood street.

FOR SALE—MUSICAL GOODS—Bargains in all kinds of Musical Goods to be had at C. C. MELLOR & CO'S, 81 Wood street.

LOST.

LOST—CHECK—On Wood street, between Haven's and Fourth street, a Check drawn by Lippincott & Bakewell, Number 903, on the Allegheny National Bank, for One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars ($115) payable to the order of Burke & Barnes. Parties are warned hereby against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
Pittsburgh, January 31, 1867.

LOST—BREASTPIN—A Lady's Jet and Pearl Breastpin. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 100 Wood street. RICHARD E. BREED. tf

FOUND.

FOUND—DOG—On Wellsville Accommodation, Wednesday night, January 23d a Spotted Dog, with "C. Taylor, Ohio," on collar. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges, by applying to Brakeman of Accommodation.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A very desirable Office in Jones' Building, on Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets. For terms inquire of SEMPLE & JONES, corner Third and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—LANDING.—The first Boat Landing above Lock No. 1, on North side of Monongahela River, having 440 feet front. Inquire of EVANS, CLOW DALZELL & CO., 44 Market street, corner of First street.

FOR RENT—STORE—A fine Store Room, No. 129 Fourth street, one door above Smithfield street. Inquire of BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 167 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—STORE—The whole or part of No 89 Fourth street, now occupied by S. S. Marvin as a Steam Cracker Bakery House, 49 feet front by 80 deep. Inquire of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—BUILDING.—The Iron Front Building No. 55 Market street, now occupied by the Fourth National Bank. Apply by mail to JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickleyville, P. O.

FOR RENT—OFFICE.—One Office in Dalzell's Building, corner Irwin street and Duquesne Way. Apply to JAMES DALZELL & SON, 69 and 70 Water street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE.—Warehouse No 95 Water and 124 Front street. Inquire of NIMICK & CO.

FOR RENT.—A ROOM—The Audience Room of Plymouth Congregational Church, on Hand street. Inquire of JOHNSON & PAINE, 7 Hancock street, or H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor, Wylie street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES—Lease and Fixtures of a first-class Store on Fifth street. For particulars address G, Commercial Office.

FOR SALE—ORGANS—For Sale Cheap. One Second-hand 12 Stop Mason & Hamlin Organ, Double Bank Keys, price when new $650, will sell for $450. Also, One Second hand 8 Stop Mason & Hamlin Organ, Double Bank Keys, when new $450, will sell for $225. Both the above are in good order, and have, until lately been used in the Plymouth Church of this city, and Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, both of which are now using the Estey Organ instead. Also, Three good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent. BARR, KNAKE & FUERTLER, General Agents for the Celebrated Estey Cottage Organ, No. 12 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT—The Letters Patent for a Machine but recently patented, can be purchased cheap for cash. A good investment for an energetic business man. Address, with real name, C. M. T., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A desirable Building Lot, at Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad of 2½ Acres, within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station and six minutes' walk of horse railroad. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, No 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCALE—A second hand Fairbanks' track scale, weighing 5,000 lbs, in complete order. Information may be had through this office.

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY.—Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad especially suitable for Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, corner Ross and First streets. eod-tf

FOR SALE.—OIL REFINERY.—All the fixtures and appurtenances of an Oil Refinery, consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hand agitator, &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John S. Cosgrave, near Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE. Pittsburgh Steel Works, cor. Ross and First streets. eod-tf

FOR SALE.—BUILDING LOTS—A delightful place for Private Residences—Four Lots of Ground, planted with Fruit Trees, 100 by 300 feet running on a street, (with a spring of water), running on a line with the Observatory property, and fronting on the Perrysville road, opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq. Inquire of GEORGE F. DIHM, No. 97 Wood street. T.TH.S

FOR SALE—STORE—An old established Grocery Store, situated in a most desirable locality in one of the Boroughs, doing a large cash business. For full particulars address with name, or call on J. W. JONES, 116 Water street, Pittsburgh, rear Office. T.TH.S

FOR SALE—CABINET ORGAN—Taken in exchange, and for sale cheap, a Six Stop Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, not many years in use. Also, a choice new lot of the famous Carhart & Needham Silver-Tongue Parlor Organs, at H. KLEBER & BRO'S, No. 122 Wood street.

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—A lot of French Plate Glass, various sizes, being more than needed by the owner, who imported it for a large improvement. Will be sold at a discount. Apply to G. H. H., at this Office, or to J. J. GILLESPIE, Wood street.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Situated most eligibly on the line separating Allegheny and Manchester, opposite property of Hon. Robt. McKnight, and within one short block of the Manchester Horse Car Line. These lots may be had in one piece 134 x224½ feet, (both lines on good streets) or divided into 40 feet fronts by 132 in depth. The grade is sufficiently above the street to make handsome sites for residences. No better building lots have been offered to the public this season. Inquire at 119 First street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ENGINES.—

2	7½ inch Engines,	20	inch stroke
1	8½ do	20	do
1	15 do	30	do

All set on cast metal frames, and of the best material. Apply at WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop, On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward. TTHS

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—A Lease of a good Business House on Liberty st.; also, a light stock of Groceries and Fixtures, suitable for a wholesale or retail business. Satisfactory particulars will be given. Possession now or 1st of April. Address A, Commercial Office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—Oakland Residence, at the junction of Craft Avenue and main road. Elegant two story and a half residence, containing Nine Rooms, all completely finished. Marble and Slate Mantles throughout; splendid Kitchen, with Range complete. Capacious Stable on the premises. Ground belonging is about one acre, filled with the finest Trees, Shrubbery, &c. All furnished with best of water from a splendid Well, as well as a large Cistern. Inquire for price and terms, at 49 St. Clair street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—House No. 34 Pride street, on Lot 48x110 feet. The house is a good Two Story Frame of Nine Rooms. Gas and water in the house. Possession on 1st of April next. Inquire of S. CUTHBERT & SONS, or of GEO. W. JOPE, at the Sligo Iron Works, Monongahela Borough.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCE. A desirable Private Residence, situate on Bellefontaine street, in Lawrenceville, containing Seven Rooms and Hall, all very well finished. The Lot is 24 by 100 feet. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—A desirable Residence FOR SALE, IN EAST LIBERTY. The House is Brick, with nine large rooms, hall and celler, with wash house attached. The lot contains the One-Third of an Acre, and has erected on it a Stable for three horses and carriage, oven, &c, &c. For terms apply on the premises, northeast corner of Negley avenue and Ross street, or to S. CALDWELL, Commercial office, or address R. F. LOGAN, Parnassus Postoffice, Westmoreland co., Pa.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—In Sewickley, Twelve Rooms; Three Acres of ground, Near Railroad Station. Price low. Address JAMES ADAIR, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE—A finely built Brick Cottage House, at Rochester, Pa., slightly situated on the Bench, and commanding a delightful view of the Beaver and Ohio and their valleys—a short distance only from the railroad station. Terms given on inquiring of the subscriber, New Brighton, Pa. B. B. CHAMBERLIN. References—Dr. Joseph Dickson, Druggist, Pittsburgh, and Dr. Chandler and Gen. Powers, Rochester.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Suburban Residence Rare Chance. LARGE MANSION freshly remodelled and repaired, in complete order, with all modern conveniences. Two and a half acres In the Grounds. Situated on the Pennsylvania Rail road, six miles out, and about four minutes' walk from a regular Station. Apply at 119 FIRST STREET.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A new Brick Dwelling of twelve rooms, with a small Tenement and three acres of ground, being one complete square, within a few minutes walk of the station, in the healthful and moral town of Beaver, with its high social and educational advantages. Possession given any time. Address R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. 1tawtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—One large brick Dwelling House, situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM.—Splendid Farm for sale, situated two and one half miles from Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., on Dunlap's Creek, known as the Thornton Farm, containing 660 Acres 150 in fine Timber, also good orchard of select fruits. It will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers. On the premises are erected a large two story Brick Dwelling House, Bank Barn and all necessary improvements. For terms apply to JOHN RICHEY, No. 134 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or JASPER M. THOMPSON, near Uniontown. F.M.S

FOR SALE—WOOLEN FACTORY AND MILLS—The undersigned continues to offer for sale his Mill Property on Muddy Creek, Greene county, Pa., one and a half miles from the river, in a very thriving Valley of Farmers and Wool Growers, &c. The Woolen Mill is the most valuable, being propelled by water in the season of water by an overshot wheel nearly twenty feet high, and in the dry season by steam. There are three Carding Machines and a Jack besides two Carding Machines for Carding Rolls, three Power Looms, and all necessary machinery for Finishing Cloth. It is well patronized, and would justify an increase of machinery. There is also a Grist Mill, with 14 feet water-wheel, and Saw Mill, well patronized and profitable stock. There are four Dwelling Houses, with other necessary Buildings, and a few acres of land. The present incumbent being in the evening of life, wishes to sell, and will dispose of it on accommodating terms, believing it at a man in active life, could make it as profitable an investment as any property in the vicinity. It is under insurance. Any further detail will be given when required. JAMES BARNS.
Carmichaels, Greene county, Pa., January 25, 1867.

FOR SALE—FARM AND COAL—160 Acres of Valuable Land adjacent to New Brighton Borough, half a mile from railroad station, Land well adapted for Rural Residence, Gardening or Agricultural purposes. Will be disposed of entire, or in sub-divided lots. It abounds with good coal and fire clay. Inquire of B. B. CHAMBERLIN, H. MENDENHALL, or R. B. EDGAR, New Brighton, Pa.

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN LANDS.—Farms of all sizes, and at various prices, from $3 to $100 per acre, in Maryland, Virginia, and the cotton growing States. Also, never-failing Water-power, Mill Sites, Village Lots and Country Stores. Send 20 cents for Catalogue. Address WM. H. NEWTON, Attorney and Broker, 23 Lexington street, Baltimore, Maryland. T.TH.S

FOR SALE—GRIST MILL—One-third Interest in the Steam Grist Mill, located in the village of Columbiana Columbiana county, Ohio, and situated on the line of the P., F. W. & C. R. W., with a side track by the door, convenient for loading and unloading grain and flour. Said Mill being in excellent repair, with three run of Burrs—in a fine grain growing country. Also, a Frame Dwelling, belonging to the premises. For terms, apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or J. VOGLESENG, Columbiana county, Ohio. MRS. F. N. PIERCE.

FOR SALE—FARM—Farm for sale situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 147 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a Salt Well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—COAL PROPERTY—A Tract of Land, in Elizabeth Tp. on the Youghiogheny River, 5 miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved, 140 Acres of which is Coal and the balance is the best of River Bottom: the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running Springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of ROBT. F. WEDDELL, Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no28

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Valuable Farm, situated about four miles East of the flourishing village of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R., containing Four Hundred and Eighty Acres, about four hundred of which is improved and under a good state of cultivation. About one half of said Farm is Rich Meadow Land, which yields abundant crops of Grass, Corn and other grain. The table land is of excellent quality, well adapted for all farming purposes. There are on the premises a good two story Frame House, Barn, Grain House, Sheep Houses, &c. Said Farm is located in a healthy section, and is particularly adapted for stock and grazing purposes. The above Farm will be sold entire or in quarters. Terms of payment easy. For particulars inquire at FARMER'S BANK, Salem, Ohio, THOS. M. WILSON, on the premises, or E. FAWCETT, Pittsburgh Penna.
SAMUEL M. REEVES,
w.s E. FAWCETT.

FOR SALE.—BLAST FURNACE.—The proprietors of the MIDDLESEX FURNACE, at Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, being non residents and unable to give attention to business at Middlesex, will not continue their partnership, which expired in July last, and therefore offer their Furnace property for sale at a price so low as to make it an inducement to any one wishing to make Pig Iron. The property consists of Real Estate and Furnace, with all the necessary buildings such as Dwelling Houses for employees, Office, Smith Shop, Casting, Stock and Engine Houses. The Furnace has a Stone Stack, on a rock foundation, the lining is in fair condition, the Hearth and Boshes nearly new and cut from the best Lowell Micaceous Sandstone. Engines for blowing, hoisting and pumping, all in good order. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad crosses the property and has a side track for the use of the Furnace. There are also lots with dock front on the Canal, so that a choice may be had, between Canal or Railroad transportation. All the arrangements are made for the cheap handling of stock. Such an opportunity of immediately engaging in making Pig Iron, with a comparatively small investment, and in one of the best Coal regions, is seldom presented. Apply to H. B. TUTTLE & SON, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHECKERED FRONT

Cheapest Flour House in Pittsburgh.

3,500 BARRELS NOW ARRIVING.

Well Known and Reliable Brands.

Quality of Flour Guaranteed. Will Sell on Track or Deliver.

Notice the Brands and Get Prices.

DAYTON SNOW FLAKE,
DESPLANES FAVORITE,
CROSSETT'S FALCON,
EMERALD,
CRESCENT CITY,
JENKINS' EUREKA,
JENKINS' LILLY MILLS,
BIG LOAF, OLYMPIC,
CLARK & ALDEN'S,
FORD'S, GOLDEN CITY,
AND OTHER BRANDS.

Potatoes, Rye Flour, Cheese, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Soaps, Carbon Oil, Beans, Hominy, &c., &c.

T. C. JENKINS,
273 LIBERTY ST.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A Splendid Drug Store,

IN ONE OF THE

Best Locations in the City, Doing a Splendid Business,

IS OFFERED FOR SALE if applied for immediately. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered in this city, as the most satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. For particulars, address Box L. M., Commercial Office, or inquire of R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner Second and Wood streets.

LYON, SHORB & CO.

211 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON!

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

THE vote in the House of Representatives, referring to the Reconstruction Committee the bill of MR. STEVENS, seems to be generally regarded as the culmination of the struggle between that gentleman and MR. BINGHAM for the leadership, and a decision in favor of the latter. Other considerations than those relating exclusively to the bill in question were involved in the decision, and which reach beyond MR. STEVENS and his bill.

THE papers in Philadelphia are engaged in making vigorous war on the present system of supplying the city with water. It is alleged that the water is abominable—"a decoction so offensive and strong that it is absolutely not fit to be drunk by human beings"—the result of factories upon the Schuylkill river emptying their water pipes and refuse matter into that stream. It is claimed that the expense of abating the nuisance will not equal the doctors' bills incident to its existence. This is a text on which a sermon could be preached on the water supply of Pittsburgh. A close examination into the subject at the present time would elicit some startling and disgusting facts.

IT is boldly charged in respectable and influential quarters, that the proposition to impeach the President proceeds from speculators in stocks, and others who expect to realize something from the commotion that would ensue. Whether it is so or not, it is entirely true that those who feel the deepest interest in having matters go along smoothly, *feel great concern for the result of a serious attempt to impeach the President, and entertain grave apprehensions of the consequences, should it succeed.*

ALL the news from Mexican quarters indicates that the French are in reality about to move out of the country, and that JUAREZ will within the next month be in the capital, the head of the nation. It will be the closing of a humiliating chapter in the history of the French. That everything will go smoothly then with the Mexican people, no one will venture to predict. Quite the opposite would seem—from the past—to be the necessary fact.

WILL THE LEGISLATURE CHEAT THE PEOPLE?

The legislation of last winter in this State, was such as to bring the question of a General Railroad Law squarely before the public. The press of both parties generally favored it. The two candidates for Governor, General GEARY and Mr. CLYMER, on being questioned, took strong ground in favor of such a law. As a general thing those who had voted against the principle in the Legislature were left at home. In short, the question was distinctly passed upon, and carried almost unanimously, the opposition to it, as usual, reserving its strength to operate in the Legislature. There it is at work, with such potent influences, it is said, as to throw a doubt over the prospect, and render it questionable whether, after all, what the people so generally asked for, will not be denied them.

We have said that we do not believe the responsible majority can afford to deny the people this law. It is hard to see how the Legislature can do anything else than promptly pass a fair and square general law, honestly providing for the construction of railroads by all who may choose to organize under it, without incurring the odium of having yielded to the railroad monopoly, which is generally credited with using other than the legitimate means to carry or defeat measures.

Not only must there be a general law, but it must be an honest one—no trick in the form of a law, to serve the monopoly and cheat the people—but a law framed to meet the wants of the people and carried through in their interest.

We are aware that the monopoly professes itself favorable to *a* law, and has kindly offered to take the matter in charge. Let no man be deceived with professions and offers like these. The managers are shrewd men, and will yield nothing without a struggle. To trust them in this matter, or with any part of it, would be like seeking protection in the tiger's lair. No representative, unless he is casting about for some device for cheating his constituents, and serving the monopoly, (which pays well), will think of it. Those who have some such idea, with some such influence operating with them, will doubtless propose to commit to the managers of the monopoly the *framing* of the bill.

We would propose nothing that would disregard the interests or rights of existing corporations—but we insist that the people and their interests shall be consulted first—and promptly.

The question is—will the Legislature do it? Whom will ye serve?

STEALING BY ENACTMENT AND OTHERWISE.

The New York *Tribune* renews its warfare on any attempt to increase the pay of Congressmen, and gives expression to its views in the following rather plain language:

"We suppose we may, without giving offense, express our convictions on the abstract subject of stealing. We disclaim, of course, on such a delicate subject, all personal allusions. But this we say, that when a body which has access to the public treasury *is elected to serve a given term at a certain rate of pay*, they have no right, because they have access to the treasury, to help themselves to more. If they do, they take from their employers that to which they have no claim. There is in the city of New York a municipal body who are alleged to be notorious public robbers. They are commonly reported to be thieves and swindlers on a large scale. An American burns with indignation to hear it said that the foremost city of the continent is in the hands of men who would have been a disgrace to Sodom. What do these men do? They simply help themselves from the public treasury. They are within reach of the strong box, and they stuff their pockets from it. They rob the public."

What the *Tribune* says of the Common Council of New York uttered in Pennsylvania it would be met with the remark: "Why don't you go and prove it? If you can't prove it, hold your tongue." And this with some would be thought to be a triumphant answer. But reflecting people understand this, and common fame refuses to be put down or rubbed out with such a miserable subterfuge. The *Tribune's* idea, that a body having access to the public treasury have no right to help themselves to more than the agreed upon pay, is undoubtedly the correct one, and worthy of denunciation as a reprehensible practice. But when members of a legislative body vary the practice, and levy black mail on those asking for the passage of laws, or sell themselves whenever occasion offers, what should be said about them? Are they any better than the aforesaid "notorious" New York Common Councilmen? By the way, will not the *Tribune* tell us if the Common Council of New York, of which it says such hard things, does not, with the aid of an Investigating Committee, occasionally whitewash itself?

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

The following extract from an article in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, concerning the Connellsville Railroad Bill, indicates that men are beginning to come to their senses at the capital. We quote the following good advice which the *Telegraph* administers to the Legislature:

"The Connellsville Company are now here applying to the present Legislature for a repeal of the unjust law repealing their charter, and the majority of the members from the great West are actively working for its passage, but the agents and friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are on the spot using every influence to prevent that result.

"We cannot for a moment see the propriety of the Pennsylvania Railroad objecting in the least to the development of that portion of our State which has heretofore and does at present suffer for want of railroad facilities. That gigantic corporation has at present its hands full to do as it can well attend to, and it would be an outrage if this railroad should be stopped simply because the Pennsylvania railroad does not desire to have it. If the Pennsylvania Company has any cash on hand for building railroads, it had better assist the Connellsville Company to complete its road, and then tap it at some convenient point.

"No member of either House can fail to recognize the justice of the bill presented by the Connellsville Company, and we hope that no attention will be paid to the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We shall refer to this subject again."

So far so good. But what means the delay by the Senate committee having the bill in their hands? Has the policy of strangulation been determined on? Or does the committee, after having agreed to report adversely to the bill, only hesitate to act because they fear the storm that will be raised against them? One thing should not be lost sight of, which is this: The question is one made up between the people and the Central Railroad Company, a great monied corporation, which has the reputation of paying liberally for legislation. Before committing themselves irrevocably to the monopoly, Senators and Members should take time to inquire how it will look. He will be a strong man who survives such a service. Whoever enters it should make sure of good pay.

CO ORDINATE OR SUB-ORDINATE.

The relations between the three departments of the Government, are a subject of much thought and some controversy, at the present time. This has brought out the inquiry, are the departments co-ordinate, or is some one entitled to superiority of power and control over the others. This question has not only arisen in the discussion, but in the political warfare of the day, it has assumed a concrete form in allegations against the different departments, that they were usurping authority and prerogatives of control over each other. Whether these allegations are true or false in the particular applications referred to, they indicate an underlying conviction in the public mind, that the departments are co ordinate with, and not sub-ordinate to each other.

It is evident, however, that strong party prejudices would like to have the privilege of making exceptions to this doctrine whenever it would suit party interests to do so. To this we lift up our voice in unhesitating opposition, as it evidently contravenes and deranges the essential principles of free government. We take the ground that the departments are co-ordinate, not subordinate to each other, and that all, the Judiciary as well as the Executive and Legislative, are subject to the sovereign will of the people, expressed in prescribed Constitutional forms.

To refer, for illustration of our views, again to the allegations of usurpation, brought against different departments. It has been alleged against the President, against Congress, and, lastly, against the highest bench of the Judiciary. In the case of the President, it was made an occasion of appeal to the people, and at the fall elections they uttered their condemnation of the President for contemplating or attempting to override Congress. His own words, uttered in this city, were deemed proof of the intention. The words were these: "If the Executive should take his stand at the door of the Legislature, and forbid all proceedings till the voice of the people could be heard, where is the encroachment?" Again, the Democratic press is denouncing Congress as usurpers of authority over the President. The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Congress at this moment is deliberately and determinedly usurping an absolute supremacy over the other Departments." And of late, in view of certain opinions and decisions, the Judiciary has been charged with arrogating powers that do not belong to it, by which the other Departments are shorn of some of their prerogatives, and by which *the sovereign will of the people is contravened.*

It seems to be a venal fault, in political contests, to bandy accusations like these between Congress and the President, when they happen to differ. But to do the same toward the Judiciary is deemed an unpardonable sin—a revolutionary and disorganizing measure, at which habitual blasphemers of President and Congress lift up their hands in holy horror. Let us candidly look at the case.

The true doctrine is that all the departments, and the Judiciary as one of them, are subject to the supreme will of the people. What does this mean? That if the highest Court decide a case in such a way as not to suit a great many people they may disregard it? By no means. But the people have assigned to the Judiciary certain functions to which it is to confine itself. And its decisions within that sphere, the people require the Executive to carry into effect. Its opinions outside of the sphere assigned to it, or, in other words, its political awards have but the weight and place of private opinions. The President himself recognizes the correctness of this position. Even when expressing hypothetically a purpose to violate his relations with Congress, it is in order "*that the voice of the people may be heard.*" And what are the piteous appeals, of the press in sympathy with him and his clients, but recognitions of the right of sovereignty residing in the people. And, as the sovereign people have, not three months ago, deliberately expressed their will on these matters, these piteous appeals are simply a "beggar's petition" that they will be so good as to reverse their own decision and let the President, now in a measure backed extra-officially by the Judiciary, have his way in the political administration of the Government.

On the original sovereignty of the people, with reference to *all* the departments of the Government, we have the strong backing of one whom the modern, bogus Democracy honors but little even in name —THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia. Speaking of the common notion that on all questions the Supreme Court is the last resort, which is referred to as an old Federalist notion, Mr. JEFFERSON says, embracing a solemn caution in the utterance:

"The Constitution, on this hypothesis, is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the Judiciary, while they may twist and shape it into any form they please. It should be remembered as an eternal truth that whatever power is wholly independent is absolute also; in theory only at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice as fast as that relaxes. Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass; they are inherently independent of all but moral law."

This is in a letter dated Sept. 6, 1819; and again, a year later, he writes of the relations of the departments to *each other*, as he did above of their subordination to the people: "Our judges are as honest as other men and not more so—their power is the more dangerous, as they are in office for life and are not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to elective control. The Constitution has made no such single tribunal. It has more wisely made all the departments co-equal and co-sovereign, within themselves."

We invariably make exception, as does Mr. JEFFERSON, of moral questions. But, for example, if the President or the Supreme Court or both should determine that leading rebels should be admitted to high positions and functions in the Government, we care not what old laws and precedents may be brought to bear in the case, we maintain that the will of the people has controlling power of the question, and having said "we will not have rebels placed in authority over us or among us," that decision is final and covers the whole ground. In this view of the case, which is the true old Republican and Democratic view, it is next to impossible—certainly possible only for a time—that Congress should usurp authority or transcend its prerogative, being so directly and speedily responsible to the people. Certainly the people have rebuked, at the elections, the assumption of the Executive. And the Court is amenable, in the orderly way, to the same original sovereignty.

WHAT HINDERS.

The tardiness of Congress in getting legislation through its hands must be occasioned by the intrinsic difficulties of the subjects before them. The reconstruction measures, the tariff, the revenue and tax bill, are very important ones, and their early completion is highly desirable. Generally, delays are caused by long speeches, by the pertinacious opposition of minorities or captious individuals, by the uncertain position or even balance of parties. But none of them appear to present any great hindrance to progress at the present time. The majority in both houses is decided and united, the passion for speaking appears to be unusually moderate, and with the exception of the tariff question, there is no fear from Executive vetoes.

At the former session of this Congress there was similar procrastination. Perhaps it was unavoidable. We only speak of the fact, without affixing any blame. The patience of the country was sorely tried by the delay. On the opening of this session there was an appearance of promptitude and earnestness that looked business-like. The ordinary formalities of opening were hardly waited for, before business began. But the body seems to have got back again to the last year's languor and delay. It must arise wholly from the difficulties inherent in the subjects. If it be so, the people should be forbearing and patient. The Legislature should have all the time necessary for the work. Slow legislation is not so much to be deprecated as bad legislation. Let the business be done well, if it take months to do it.

The delay ought to bring some credit to the dominant party in Congress—the credit of not abusing a power which they possess. If their own party projects were all they sought to promote, they could do it, carrying everything through with a strong and high hand. But the dominant party is seeking the best interests of the country it has saved, and if it encounter difficulty in constructing laws suited to the emergency, it must be allowed time to remove or obviate them, and to get legislation effected, not so much rapidly, as wisely and safely.

THE VENANGO BANK SUSPENSION—CARD FROM THE TREASURER.

The suspension of the Venango Bank, of Franklin, Pa., in March, 1866, led to the appointment of a committee by Auditor General HARTRANFT to inquire into its insolvency. This committee was composed of THOMAS J. JORDAN, E. C. WILLIAMS and H. C. ALLEMAN, all citizens of Harrisburg. The majority of the committee, after its investigation, reported the fact that the Bank had committed an act of insolvency, and there their report ended. Mr. CULVER charges that Mr. ALLEMAN, a member of the committee, brought into the investigation extraneous matters, and endeavored to have them embraced in the report, which the majority of the committee would not allow. It was a report covering these outside issues, mainly in reference to Mr. CULVER and Mr. AUSTIN, officers of the Bank, which the Legislature a few days since ordered to be published, but afterwards reconsidered its action, and withdrew its consent to the publication. Relative to this minority report we have the following card from Mr. AUSTIN, cashier of the suspended bank:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Under the head of "Finance and Trade," in your daily issue of January 28, 1867, you say: "The failure of banks in the petroleum oil region in 1866 is still fresh in the minds of the people. The Legislature did not, at that time pay much attention to the matter, but the Auditor General of Pennsylvania appointed a committee to examine into the cause which produced the failure of one of them—the Venango Bank. The report of the minority of this committee has never been published An effort was made last week to secure its printing, but for unexplained reasons, the Legislature, after ordering the printing, almost immediately withdrew its consent."

The "unexplained reasons" are set forth in a circular addressed by Hon. C. V. Culver to the members of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Under the same head of "Finance and Trade" is published an abstract of the said minority report, copied from the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The minority report, laid before the Legislature, made by H. C. Alleman, one of the commissioners, is full of errors and malicious assertions, and rises not to the dignity of an official document. The assertion in said minority report, made by H. C. Alleman, that the Cashier "purposely evaded the committee," and as he further says in said report, "sent puerile excuses and resorted to contemptible subterfuges," is FALSE AND UNTRUE. I received no notice to appear before the committee, sent no excuses and resorted to no subterfuges.

Respectfully, JAMES S. AUSTIN,
Cashier of Venango National Bank.
FRANKLIN, PA, January 28, 1867.

THE CROSBY LOTTERY.

The Crosby Opera House Lottery has proved a benefit to the whole country, and pretty nearly every one, but the lucky Mr. LEE, and the still more lucky Mr. CROSBY, is crying out against the repetition of such impositions. Very properly, we think, legislation punishing projectors of schemes of the kind is proposed. Perhaps some such grand imposition, as the one of which we are speaking, was needed to bring sentiment to the right point. We avail ourselves, in this connection, of the examination into the Crosby lottery by the New York *Commercial*, which paper riddles the thing as follows:

When this scheme was projected last summer, Mr. Crosby informed the public, through glaring advertisements, that it was undertaken because "the embarrassments arising from his excess of expenditure in rearing the magnificent" building, rendered its sale necessary. "Friends of art" had suggested to him this plan of effecting a sale. "The idea was eagerly accepted by his prominent fellow citizens, and subsequently by the leading American painters and engravers, and it is believed, not only will Mr. Crosby be repaid for his immense outlay, but that the Art of America will be permanently benefitted." So ran the placards and advertisements which were everywhere thrust into people's faces. Then followed the programme for the lottery. The Opera House was represented as having cost "six hundred thousand dollars," and as realizing "an aggregate rental of $30,000." Added to this "first prize" were "three hundred paintings, constituting the grandest collection of legitimately American works of art." These paintings, procured at vast expense, were to be embraced in the scheme, so as to give it still more *eclat*. In order that Mr. Crosby should then get his money back, and escape from his financial embarrassments, two hundred and ten thousand tickets were to be sold at five dollars each, making the round sum of $1,050,000. The subscription books were to be closed on the 23d of September, and the premiums drawn on the 1st of October. Such was the Crosby Opera House Scheme as heralded to the public.

Let us now examine Mr. Crosby's "balance sheet" and learn if he has succeeded in getting his money back. The subscribers are now coolly informed that the Opera House is valued at only three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The engravings cost one hundred thousand, and the "grandest collection of American works of art" severally five thousand, or only three times as much as Bierstadt realizes from a single picture. The total value of the prizes, therefore, for which $1,050,000 were to be paid, amounts to $525,000, leaving $525,000 for Mr. Crosby to employ in defraying expenses, getting his money back and aiding the cause of art. Of this sum $150,000 was paid for advertising, $45,000 for commissions, and $30,000 for printing and traveling expenses, leaving a profit of $200,000 for the individual who appealed to the public to aid him in escaping from "financial embarrassments" incurred in a public enterprise. This is on the supposition that all the tickets were sold. Thirty thousand of them, however, were not disposed of, though they were included in the drawing. Deducting the amount for which they would have sold, and Mr. Crosby has a clear profit from his enterprise of $150,000. Nor is this all. The drawer of the Opera House now disposes of it to Mr. Crosby for two hundred thousand dollars, leaving him an additional $150,000 profit from the operation.

AFTER the publication of the letter of Mr. MOTLEY to Mr. SEWARD—showing that opposition to the policy of President JOHNSON was deemed a fatal heresy—it is scarcely probable that Mr. COWAN—appointed for his support of the President's policy—will receive favorable consideration at the hands of a Republican Senate.

THE Chicago *Journal* thinks General BUTLER made a mistake in bringing an action for libel against "BRICK POMEROY," who, that paper says, is "worthless fellow, thoroughly despised by all respectable people." Gen. BUTLER can well afford to let all such scamps rail at him.

THE ensuing political campaign in Tennessee promises to be a very lively one. Among the distinguished men who will canvass the State are COLFAX, WADE, MORTON, WILSON and BOUTWELL. The disloyal element in the State is preparing for a great effort.

THE recent cold "snap" appears to have been general throughout the country—though Franconia is yet to be heard from.

TRADE IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter says: I took a walk down among the great dry goods establishments, this morning, in Church, Chambers, Murray, Warren and Barclay streets, and found them all repeating in chorus the old story of dull times, nothing doing, and unfavorable reports from the interior. But few firms have thought it worth while to uncover their goods as yet, and not more than four or five can be got to acknowledge that they are making money enough to pay the salaries of clerks and porters. All agree, however, that no matter what may be the turn in political affairs, a change for the better must soon occur, as the country is bare of goods, and as all the signs indicate that under the to-be amended tariff, prices are more likely to be higher than lower.

AMONG the items of news from Rome communicated in a letter from Bishop Loring who lately visited that city, we notice the following: That there are about four thousand pontificial Zouaves on duty in the city, but that the frontier is unprotected. Bishop Loring was admitted, he says, to the kissing of the Pope's feet. He believes it certain that the Holy Father will have to leave the city.

A NEW FASHION IN GLOVES.—A Paris correspondent writes that the latest fashion for ladies in that city is "to wear dogskin gloves, and to wear them till—to use a gipsey-like, perhaps, but still expressive simile—they are "as black as a tinker's pot.' The more like they are to that engine of the *batterie de cuisine* of the domestic repairer the more they are admired. At last, then, *ces petites dames* have found a cheap fashion; but no, perhaps they will buy up fine old dry and dirty gloves at a fancy price. However, nobody now enters a certain society with clean hands, if they wish to be that which an echo from the continent calls '*chique*.'"

HOW COFFEE IS MADE IN BRAZIL.—For each cup of the size of our tea cups, to be made, the Brazilians measure a table spoonful of ground coffee parched to the color of a ripe chestnut. This is placed in a gauze bag within the coffee pot, and boiling hot water is poured upon it. There are no "grounds" in the decoction; and it is so strong that it always leaves a brown stain upon the white china cup. The Brazilians never put milk into their coffee, as they think that milk injures the properties of the decoction; and it is never drank until the close of the meal. Usually it is never brought to the table until everything else is removed.

There was lately a boat load of bituminous shale mined from the bluffs of the Ohio river twenty miles below Portsmouth, and brought to the oil works for the purpose of testing its oil properties. The vein from which this load was taken, is said to be one hundred feet in thickness, and yields from fifteen to twenty gallons of oil to the ton, of superior qualty, losing only eight or ten per cent, in refining, and yielding sixty per cent, of a very fine article of lubricating oil, and ten per cent. of excellent illuminating oil entirely free from naptha or paraffine.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL.—A statement made to the Senate Committee on Agriculture declares that the annual consumption of unscoured wool in the United States is little more than one-third of the estimate in the special report. It makes the total wool supply for the four years ending June, 1865, amount to 800,000,000 pounds, 300,000,000 of which were produced here, 279,000,000 imported, and 220,000,000 introduced as manufactured woolens.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Cincinnati paper says: We understand that a contract has been given to one of our prominent engine builders, to cast, without delay, a new steam cylinder for the city water works. We are glad to see the Trustees directing their energies to keep the old and reliable machinery in perfect order, as the time seems to be remote when the big engine can be depended on.

A collector of walking sticks, M. Henri de Meer, a Dutchman, attracted attention to his collection by going mad and dying with a walking-stick in each hand—feeble imitator of Dr. Morrison, who breathed his last grasping a box of his own pills, and calling loudly for more.

Hon. A McDonald, member of the Canadian Parliament, and Mr. William H. Wilson, of Canada West, a railroad contractor, are in Louisville with a party of Canadian, English and American capitalists, who purpose investing heavily in the construction of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.

The Canadian Confederation scheme is said to have received the sanction of the British government, and our Northern neighbors who are loyal to that government, are now hoping that Prince Alfred will soon be sent out as a royal viceroy, with a prospect of becoming an Emperor within a few years. But we think the climate of Canada will prove no better for the growth of royalty than that of Mexico, and that no hot-house-system will make it flourish there.

The jury box in the town of Boothbay, Me. was revised nearly three years ago, and sixty names were put in it, and on being revised again recently it was found that not one of the men whose names were there had died during the time.

"What are you at now?" said a ragged newsboy to a well dressed lad. "I'm in a store." "What do you do?" "I sweep out the store and run errands." "Well, tell me—you don't feel as good as when you were in business for yourself, do you?"

About fifty years back a married couple residing in Paris adopted a male child that had been found in the streets, although having a son of their own. The two children were brought up together and received the same education; the foundling went into business and made a large fortune, while his benefactors met with reverses, and died, leaving their son, a cripple, unprovided for. The adopted son then devoted himself entirely to his companion in infancy, refusing to marry in order not to be forced to quit him, and has now just died, leaving him a fortune of nearly a million francs.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant, continues to be a liberal patron of art, His latest venture in that line is the purchase of Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair, at $30,000. The artist originally received but $7,000 for it—so it is said.

—The enterprise on foot in Mr. Beecher's congregation, to charter a steamer and spend next summer in a voyage along the Mediterranean coast, and in a trip to the Holy Land, contains more elements of success than such excursions usually offer. The congregation of Plymouth Church is bound together by unusually strong social ties, and the fact that their pastor will be one of the excursionists, is enough to induce every one of them to take the trip, even though they feel no special interest in classic scenes or in glimpses of Palestine.

—Prentice, in the Louisville *Journal*, thus concludes a notice of the late poet of Idlewild: "Farewell, Willis! As the Hebrew girl by her loved river sits and listens to its melancholy wail, mourning for glories long since faded, so sit we to-night by thy fresh made grave and mourn for one who was the magic musician whose lightest strain stirred our rugged nature and softened its stern chords, until only harmony—soft, sweet, delicious harmony—filled our soul. Willis, farewell!"

—Lieut. Charles Pease of the Russian Extension Telegraph Corps, arrived in Cleveland on Saturday last, having in charge the remains of Major Kennicott. The latter died on the 13th of last May, at Nulata, Russian America. Lieut. Pease started home with his charge a few days later, and the fact that he has but just arrived illustrates the terrible tediousness and difficulty of the journey. The *Leader* says: "Embarking in a frail seal-skin canoe, he made his way through drifting ice, five hundred miles, to the mouth of the river, and then across the open sea to Fort St. Michael, on Behring's Straits. From this point he went by ship to Plover Bay, in Asia: from there to Petropolowski, in Kamschatka, and from thence to San Francisco and New York, from which latter place he forwarded the remains by express to Major Kennicott's mother at Chicago."

—The court circles of Europe are soon to have another gentle flutter of excitement in the marriage of the young King Louis, of Bavaria, who, in his twenty-first year, is about to espouse an Austrian Princess, the sister of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The two houses have long been related, and the coming marriage will only complicate their kinship. In a political point of view, the alliance would imply a stronger alliance between the two leading states of Southern Germany—Austria and Bavaria.

—General Grant's father lately wrote a letter to a friend in Davenport, in which he questioned the latter's taste in making Davenport his place of residence. The letter was shown to the editor of the Davenport *Gazette*, who mildly rebuked the old gentleman for his want of appreciation. Mr. Grant then wrote a second letter, excusing and explaining his former one, and ending with the following decidedly paternal paragraph:—"It was suggested that possibly I might be forgiven if I would bring my oldest boy with me when I visited Davenport next summer. That would, perhaps, be impossible, for he has now got so large, he thinks he may play with the *big boys*, and scarcely mind anything I say to him. But when I go I will take a much more important personage—his mother."

—Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, author of "Waiting for the Verdict," is a new candidate for fame. Her powerful and vividly realistic stories of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "Margaret Howth," in the *Atlantic*, attracted a great deal of attention. Indeed, these two papers alone placed her at once high among our writers of real life romance. Mrs. Davis is at present residing in Philadelphia, but is, we believe, a native of Wheeling, Virginia. Her career in print has not been very long, but there is good reason for believing that she will hold high rank among the remarkable array of powerful female English romance writers of the present age.

What a Southern Leader Says.

Mr. Trescot, one of the leading politicians in South Carolina, in a recent conversation with the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Boston, and Mr. Conway, of New York, who visited that State with the view of establishing schools for freedmen, said, that he was opposed to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by South Carolina because the South was asked to adopt a measure for her own injury, as he believed, and, furthermore, that he preferred universal amnesty coupled with impartial suffrage, and that he believed every right thinking man in the South felt the same as he did, but that the subject belonged entirely to the States represented in the Union and not to the States of the South, because the South had fought against the Union, determined to destroy it if possible, and that her place was not to dictate what should be done, nor to participate in granting either universal amnesty or impartial suffrage, but simply to comply with what should be done by the States through whom the South was conquered, and who are, to all intents and purposes, the United States. He expressed himself greatly in favor of the education of the freedmen, but thought the Southern and not the Northern people should have charge of the schools.

Stands Up for the First Families.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* is very indignant at the "Yankee writing for the *North American Review*," who has attempted so sacrilegiously to destroy the romantic reputation of Pocahontas. After combating the evidence offered the editor says: The story may or may not be true; but the object with which the Yankee writer and the newspapers of the North have reproduced it is contemptible. The beauty of the life of Pocahontas does not consist in the single incident of Smith's captivity, but in her constant friendship for and protection of the English, in her gentle character and conspicuous piety. The Yankees laugh at the man who can boast of descent from the noble woman who, born a savage, became an ornament to the British court. Yet the man who descended from Pocahontas could not boast a nobler parent. The descendants of Jane Bolling, the daughter of Pocahontas, have illustrated the history of the South. We find them among the Lees, the Randolphs, the Harrisons, the Bollings, the Halls, the Pages, Carters, and indeed many other families, the conduct of whose sons in the council chamber and on the battle field has done honor to their ancestors, the Princess Rebecca. The Yankee has torn away our flag and may tear away our constitution, but, thank God, he can never tear away the precious memories of our people!

A Very "High" Church.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes as follows: "In the afternoon I went to 'St. Albans,' a church much talked of lately, where the highest of the High Churchites 'most do congregate.' It is a small chapel built by subscription and the church is supported by voluntary contributions. The seats are free to all on the condition that they are not left during the service. I should have thought myself in a Catholic church. The altar was decidedly Romish in its adorning, and three high candles were burning on either her side, although but an ordinary vesper. The organist entered alone in a white robe, and at the first peal of the organ the door of an ante-room opened and the choristers entered singing and bearing the cross in front. The service was finely intoned, the singing was wonderful, really, but I should never care to go there again.

"There was an excess of ceremony, too much bowing toward the altar, and the what-shall I call-them, who read the service, looked too much like the gross, self-indulgent Romish priests, to be agreeable.

"It is the place for a person who wishes to be entertained, not for those who devote the Sabbath to a higher purpose."

SELECTING FOWLS.—The famous Platt Evans, of Cincinnati, had an original mode of selecting fowls, which did him good service on one occasion. Going to market one morning, Platt's attention was caught by a pile of dressed geese, in a market wagon. Now, Platt was very fond of geese, but liked them tender. He had been deceived in his selections, and resolved not to be fooled again. Approaching the farmer, Platt asked the "p price of your geese" —for Platt stammered a little. The farmer replied, when quoth Platt: "I see you've got just a d-dozen. I k-keep b-boarders, and they are the blamedest eaters you ever saw. Are these geese t tough? I want some t-tough ones to feed my b-b boarders." The farmer said that there were several tender ones in the lot. "W-w-well," said Platt, "y y-you pick out the t tough ones, and lay them in a p p-pile." The farmer obliged him, placing all of the tough together, when Platt suddenly remarked: "I'll t-t-take these three," seizing the three young and tender fowls which had been so carefully culled by the farmer.

An Attempt to Impeach Gen. Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes a history of what is claimed to be the inside history of a movement in the House of Representatives virtually to impeach Gen. Grant. The following is the main portion of the letter referred to:

It will be remembered that about a month ago Mr. Ashley offered a resolution in the House of Representatives directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if *any officer* of the United States had been guilty of high crimes or misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution, or had conspired to subvert the Constitution of the United States. This looked at the time, certainly to me, and, I think, to most others, rather like the evasion of a direct charge against the President, than an attempt to make it more comprehensive, and to include others beside that unhappy gentleman I know that most of those who referred to the subject in conversation at the time, so regarded it. There was one gentleman, however, on the floor of the House of Representatives, who, as if by inspiration, saw through it the instant it was offered, and construed aright the poisonous malice it concealed under an apparently harmless coating of words. The presentation of such a resolution, whose coming had not been heralded by any previous announcement or intention, and was known but to half a dozen members, very naturally threw the House into a temporary confusion, and created quite a stir on the Republican side. What the public already knows on the subject is only what transpired in the way of regular business, but the by-play that did not come under that head, is the important part that shows the animus of the movement. As soon as the resolution was read Mr. Bingham jumped from his seat and went over to Ashley, to whom he addressed some very strong language, asking what he meant by such a proposition as that, and why he didn't frame it to apply to the President only, instead of making it a drag-net to include every officer of the Government. Ashley hesitated a while, affected a knavish smile, and replied that "he guessed it was all right." "No, it isn't all right," said Bingham. "It's a stab at General Grant, and no such malicious thing shall go through the House if I can help it." "Suppose it does include Grant," said Ashley. "Can't we investigate his conduct too? and can't we impeach him if he has been guilty under the resolution?" Bingham looked at Ashley a moment and replied in nervous wrath, "Ashley, you're a fool. Don't you know that you can't impeach any but a civil officer of the Government under the Constitution?" By this time quite a group had collected where the colloquy was being held, and Thad. Stevens, scenting a breeze, had come over to avert a storm. Addressing him, Bingham asked what was the meaning of this damnable assault upon General Grant. 'Oh, nothing" said Stevens in his insidious way—"only we want to investigate some charges recently made against him. I don't see why Grant should be free from investigation any more than Johnson. He's just as bad as Johnson." Bingham again denounced what he termed very aptly "a foul conspiracy against the chief officer of the Army of the Republic," and he gave the few friends of the resolution who were around him fair warning that if they passed it, he should expose the cowardly proceeding as it deserved. By this time the resolution had "gone over," as the parliamentary phrase is, from a refusal of the House to suspend the rules. Quiet had been restored on the floor, and the business of the day was quietly proceeding. Bingham addressed Ashley, in presence of several members, in language like this: "Tell the honest truth now, who instigated that resolution?" "Why, what makes you think it wasn't my own?" inquired Ashley. "Because," said Bingham, "I know there is too much cunning in it for you, and I'll bet you anything you dare that Thad. Stevens and Ben. Butler either wrote it or dictated its spirit." Ashley again protested against Bingham's right to question the authorship; and Bingham again repeated that there was too much craft and design about it for anybody but Stevens or Butler. What from Bingham's earnestness and Ashley's faintly disguised equivocation, the dispute had become quite interesting and a number of Radical members had collected around the disputants. After some further bantering and badgering, on Bingham's part, Ashley confessed that "Stevens had a little to do with it, and Butler had a little to do with it, and that one of its principal objects was to give Butler an opportunity of making and proving certain charges against General Grant."

Influx of Germans.

During the year 1866 there were, in round numbers just about as many immigrants into this country at New York from Germany as from England and Ireland together—*i. e.*, one hundred and six thousand Germans and one hundred and four thousand Irish and English; while from all the rest of the world there were less than fifty thousand. There were sixty-eight thousand Irish to one hundred and four thousand Germans; and these figures at New New York include about five sixths of the whole immigration into this country. There never was such a tide of immigration as this German flow of families. Many of them are possessed of property, and not a small proportion have through tickets to the Far West. Almost all of them are strongly democratic, in the European sense of the word. Many of them go to Missouri, and their presence there has been so far the controlling element that, but for their influence, the State would have gone with the rebels. German soldiers saved large sections of that State at the outbreak of the rebellion, and in the most critical periods of the war. The unsettled condition of Europe, and especially the tyranny of their rulers, have brought great numbers of them here.

There is strong reason why greater efforts should be made to draw this class of immigrants to Pennsylvania. It certainly would be much more natural, and better for them, on account of being able at once to converse with their new neighbors. Our rich farms would offer them abundant employment if poor, and scope for the employment of capital if wealthy. The German element in this State, so strong already, might be thus strengthened and revivified. None have better farms, and the Pennsylvania barns are of almost world-wide celebrity for vastness of capacity, and with more old stockings full of silver than can be found anywhere else on the continent. There are very important German settlements in various parts of the world, and they all flourish. Industrious and energetic wherever they go, thrifty and prosperous, nothing would be more valuable to this State than to draw them here in large numbers, and nothing more natural than such settlements.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DUTCH COWS.—The editor of the *New England Farmer* recently visited the farm of Mr. Chenery, near Boston, where he saw some of the Dutch cattle imported by Mr. C. He gives the following account of what he saw in the stables: Entering the stalls we found a man milking one of the Dutch cows. She had been milked twice before during the day, and while we stood by he filled a common water pail and commenced upon another, the milk still flowing as freely as it did into the first pail. A cow stood near that had dropped a calf a few days before, which weighed at birth one hundred and thirteen pounds; and another brought twins, which weighed at birth one hundred and fifty-three pounds. A three or four year old heifer stood by, for which Mr. Chenery had been offered $1,200, and declined it. All were as splendid specimens as we ever saw. Two noble bulls of the same breed, large and of the most exact symmetry, were also present. Their weight must be some 1,700 pounds each.

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HEAR WHAT THE
REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION
TO THE
Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine
OF THE AGE.
"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."
[From the Presbyterian Banner.]
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, the periods much more than others, I have been cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless. Some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.
Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvellous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia.
ISAAC AIKEN,
Late pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.
The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
$1. Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.
mh22-3aw3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A
WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
PIECE GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.
Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.
A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street.
Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS
ARE CAUTIONED
Against making or selling the Hero or Excelsior Fruit Jars as made last season, as they infringe upon Letters Patent of the United States, held by us.
SHEET METAL SCREW CO.
TU New York City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REFINERS' ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting of the Refiners' Association will be held THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms. A full attendance of the Trade in general is urged. Business of vital importance.
BY ORDER.

DISSOLUTION.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in carrying on the Hat Business, at No. 89 Wood street, expired by limitation on the thirty-first (31st) day of December last, 1866. The business will be continued by R. W. MEANS, as heretofore.
RALPH W. MEANS,
WILLIAM MEANS.
Pittsburgh, January 31st, 1867.

HAVING SOLD OUT MY ENTIRE interest in the Hat Business to my brother, R. W. MEANS, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to his former patrons, and the public generally.
WILLIAM MEANS.
Pittsburgh January 31st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—
The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. DALZELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the subscribers, at the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.
ROBERT DALZELL,
A. FILSON DALZELL.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., whom, from their long experience in and knowledge of the business, we cheerfully recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.
R. DALZELL & CO.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK............JNO. F. KIRKPATRICK.
Wm. H. Kirkpatrick & Co,
(Successors to R. DALZELL & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Produce, &c.,
NO 251 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
The undersigned having purchased the stock of R. DALZELL & CO. will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
No. 251 LIBERTY STREET.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF
CHOICE GOODS,
AT THE
WAREHOUSE, No. 201 LIBERTY ST.,
(Lately occupied by Charles C. Baisley),
Consisting of Canned Fruits, Lard Oil, Lard, Cheese, Pickles in Vinegar, Hominy, Wine Vinegar, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, 3,000 lbs to 4,000 lbs Butter, in Fruit House; one Horse and Wagon, etc. Also, Lease of Warehouse and Fixtures.
JOHN TORRENCE, Receiver.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867. tf

EXECUTOR'S
SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, will be sold at public auction, the following very desirable residences in the town of EAST LIVERPOOL
First—That well known Tavern Stand (Ohio House) situated at the Southwest corner of Market and Fourth streets. A large Two-story Brick Building, containing a spacious Cellar, a Hall — Rooms and various out houses, all conveniently arranged, just suited for a first rate Hotel, a thing so much wanted in the place. Also, connected therewith, on the opposite side of the street, a very large, commodious stable, well suited for a Livery Stable; on the same lot is a comfortable Office; which can be suited to any business.
Second—A neat two story Brick Dwelling House, and other buildings, eligibly situated on Second street. This residence cannot fail to please any one desiring a permanent homestead in the "Staffordshire of America."
Third—Four very convenient Tenant Houses, all divided off in one spacious Frame Building, situated at the Northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets; these tenements are comfortably arranged for private Dwellings.
Fourth—Three out-lots containing one acre each of very productive meadow ground; also well situated for erecting private homesteads.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—One half purchase money in hand, and the other half in one year, with interest, secured by mortgage.
WM. MOORE,
J. W. MOORE,
Executors of J. W. Moore, deceased.
East Liverpool, O., Dec. 21, 1867.

NEW CROP TEAS
150 ½ chests Oolong Tea;
100 ½ chests Japan Tea.
15 ½ chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 ½ chests Imperial Tea;
50 ½ chests Young Hyson Tea;
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls. Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls. Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls. White Drips.
J. D. DRAVO,
NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND

SPECIAL CARD.
We are now prepared to contract for and furnish promptly,
BLAST FURNACE
ENGINES AND BLOWERS,
Rolling Mill
ENGINES AND MACHINERY
Of any required size or design of best materials and workmanship. Also, TOTTEN'S PATENT GROOVED CHILL ROLLS, which are worthy the especial attention of all makers of Bar Iron and Steel.
We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers of this city and vicinity.
See general card in this paper.
N. B. Hogg, ROBT. C. TOTTEN, formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.
Totten & Co.
FULTON FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh Pa.

REYMER & BROS.,
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN
AND
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
Keep always on hand a full assortment of
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
KETCHUPS, SAUCES, PICKLES,
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,
JELLIES, SPICES,
REFINED SUGARS, &c., &c.
And which is offered at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 25, 1867.

D. P. CHAPMAN,
Agent Ætna Life Insurance Company:
I hereby acknowledge receipt of $5,000, being the amount in full, in payment of Policy No. 22,630, on life of Christian Oyer.
MARY C. OYER.
D. P. CHAPMAN, AGENT.
DEAR SIR:
Please accept my thanks for the prompt and honorable manner in which you have settled the claim for $5,000, on the life of my husband, Wm. J. R.
Very truly, &c.,
MRS. R. RICHARDSON.

D. FASIG'S
New Patent Lifting Jack.
TIME AND LABOR SAVED.
This new and useful invention is one of the most convenient and powerful Labor Saving Machines yet introduced to the favor of the public The advantages of this Jack are comprised in the combination and applying of the well known Lever principle, so arranged with an adjustable Cam rod and Break to hold the weight stationary to whatever height may be desired. They are light, substantial, cheap and very simple; can be worked by a boy who will save the labor of two men. It is something every farmer wants. It is something every body wants who owns a Carriage, Buggy, Wagon, or any other kind of vehicle. It is very useful for Wagon Makers, Blacksmiths and Livery Stables. It can be so adjusted as to lift with ease from the smallest to the largest wagon of a ton weight or more. It is very useful for raising fencing or any other heavy weights. County Rights and Machines now for sale at No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET. Call and examine. It speaks for itself.
JOS. WASHINGTON.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any other in use,
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot become broken by falling, and
NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the School authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the packages labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. M.W.F

J. B. M'LAUGHLIN, JR........JAS. H. M'KINNELL
WM. L. ELLIS & CO.,
Dealers in
FRESH CAN, COVE, SPICED AND SHELL
OYSTERS.
FRESH FISH, FRUITS AND GAME received daily by express. 21 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Terms, cash.
no9-ym-T&F J. B. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Agents.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of
MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES.
I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.
WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oc11 853 Liberty Street

GROCERIES.
250 bags Coffee, fair to prime;
200 bbls Refined sugars;
100 bbls assorted brands Syrups;
50 bbls P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds P. R. and Cuba Sugars.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
No. 27 and 29 Smithfield street.

A FULL STOCK OF
CANNED FRUITS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 Liberty street.

STOCK SALES

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.
Having secured the Board of Trade Rooms above the Third National Bank I am now prepared to sell at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS and all kinds of SECURITIES and REAL ESTATE, either on the premises or at the above Rooms.
Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
OFFICE: 102 FOURTH ST.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—
The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of HANNA, HART & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January, 1867, the interest of Joshua Hanna having been purchased by Wm. K. Hart and C. P. Caughey, who will continue the Banking Business at same stand, corner Third and Wood streets, under the name and style of HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
JOSHUA HANNA,
WM. K. HART,
C. P. CAUGHEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of Hanna, Hart & Co., (owing to personal and private engagements requiring my whole attention in the East,) I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of HART, CAUGHEY & CO, to that liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by the late firm.
JOSHUA HANNA,

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1867, JULIUS KIRMSE retiring from said firm, he having disposed of all his interest in the same to HENRY DÆWERITZ and JOSEPH LANG, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY DÆWERITZ,
JULIUS KIRMSE,
JOSEPH LANG.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of
DÆWERITZ & LANG,
will continue the manufacture of
COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
As heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.
HENRY DÆWERITZ,
JOSEPH LANG.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 22d, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—
The firm of RICHARD HAYS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by LAUGHLIN & CO.
RICHARD HAYS & CO.,

ALSO, THE FIRM OF LAUGHLIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., RICHARD HAYS selling his interest to the remaining partners. The manufacture of Pig Iron will be continued at the Eliza Furnaces, under the same style of firm as heretofore. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new.
January 25th, 1867. LAUGHLIN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Lamp and Glass business, under the firm name of JOHN ROSS & CO. has this day been dissolved by the purchase of the interests of Jacob Needy and Geo. S. South. In said firm by John Ross, who will continue the business at No. 64 MARKET STREET, and who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
JOHN ROSS,
JACOB NEEDY,
GEO. S. SOUTH.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.
I have associated with me in the Mercantile and Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturing Business, in Coultersville, Allegheny county, Pa., A. G. McGREW, dating from January 10th, 1867. The style of the firm will be McQUISTION & McGREW.
R. R. McQUISTION.
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—
We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.
JOHN EVANS.............A. FILSON DALZELL,
J. B. CLOW.............ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

PIANOS

CHAS. B. BARR...HERMAN T. KNAKE...WM. L. BUETTLER
Barr, Knake & Buettler
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs,
AND
MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia.
PIANOS.
Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HAIR JEWELRY
OF THE
LATEST PATTERNS,
MADE TO ORDER BY
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite Masonic Hall.

TERRIBLE FALL.
A TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR
Overcoat,
AT $12 00,
And Everything in Proportion.
A LARGE STOCK OF
CITY-MADE CLOTHING,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALSO,
LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
INQUIRE OF
B. OPPENHEIMER,
82 MARKET ST.

SEEDS, SEEDS.
We are now prepared with our Spring Stock of
GARDEN, FIELD
AND
Flower Seeds,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.
We offer Special Inducements to Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.
All our Seeds are Tested before offering for sale.

HAY PRESSES,
INGERSOLL'S HAND AND HORSE POWER PRESSES—a full stock of all sizes.
J. KNOX,
137 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVES,
Corner Wood and Third streets.
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.
100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most impervious to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
no16 30 Fifth street.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTS'H AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, January 24, 1867.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE, TURTLE CREEK DIVISION, CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds due February 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
JOHN H. PAGE, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms No. 146 Wood street, (above the Third National Bank), on MONDAY, February 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect a Board of Directors, &c., for the ensuing year
C. BERINGER Sec'y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY E. D., OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, January 21, 1867.
THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due February 1st, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons, at the Banking House of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.
eod WM. J. PALMER, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the first Mortgage Bonds of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said Bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
President.

NOTICE TO
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS
The Proprietors and Assignees of the several Letters Patent issued to Henry Bessemer and Robert Mushet, of England, and to William Kelly and others of this country, for the manufacture of IRON AND STEEL, by their various processes, in the United States, have, for the purpose of avoiding all conflict of claims under said patents, consolidated their interests, appointed the undersigned Trustees, and are now prepared to grant Licenses for Manufacture and Sale under the various Letters Patent, and to furnish all necessary information and working drawings.
The great *strength* and *toughness* and perfect *homogeneity* of the BESSEMER or PNEUMATIC CAST STEEL, and the comparative cheapness of its production, as well as the already enormous consumption of it are too well known to require comment.
The process may be witnessed at the works of Messrs. WINSLOW, GRISWOLD & HOLLEY, at Troy.
Further information as to terms and particulars of cost, instructions, &c., may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.
JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y.,
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.,
D. J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.,
Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.
THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U.S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 58 Market st.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. P. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
The Spring Session will commence on FEBRUARY 6th, 1867, and continue twenty weeks.
References—Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.
For Circulars apply to the Principal.
MRS. C. E. SMYTH, Brownsville, Pa.

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES...P. W. H. LATSHAW...JACOB ANDERSON
EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.
Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS.
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting.
Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKERS' ALLEY, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no3

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES
AND
Gaiters,
SELLING OFF AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
THOS. H. PHELPS',
46 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Third and Fourth streets.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street

CLOTHING,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES,
AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN THE
STYLE,
QUALITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Now offer their desirable WINTER STOCK at Lower Prices than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860.
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS.
M.W.S

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES,
I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from
5,000 PAIRS,
Of Various Makes.
Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
JAMES BOWN,
no15-ym 136 WOOD STREET.

SLEIGHING—
A GOOD TEAM.
If you want a good ride, go to Howard's Stable, for a Good Team.
HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable,
First street, near Monongahela House.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET,

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL'S,
21
FIFTH STREET.
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
LINEN GOODS,
BOYS' WEAR,
DOMESTICS.

BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY,
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
no2 JOHN T. SHANE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
GREAT
REDUCTION.
CLOSING OUT PRICES,
BEFORE TAKING STOCK.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS—small lot slightly soiled, at Half Price.
WOOL HOODS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, &c.—all at less than cost.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—At 60 cents a Pair and upwards.
STOCKINGS—At 15 and 20 cents, lately sold at 25 and 30 cents.
STOCKINGS—At 30 cents, worth 45 and 50 cents.
RIBBONS—Greatly Reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Slightly soiled, at Great Bargains.
PAPER COLLARS—At 15 cents per Box and upwards.
THE IRON CITY WATER PROOF COLLAR—is now ready. Price 20 cents a Box.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
LOCKWOOD'S CLOTH-LINED and all PAPER COLLARS.
LINEN IMITATION COLLAR.
GRAY'S (genuine) MOULDED COLLAR—At manufacturer's prices.
Dealers Supplied at LOW PRICES.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH ST.

JOHN PORTER,
Retail Dry Goods. 91 Market St.
TO CLOSE OUT AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS, POPLINS,
PLAID CASHMERES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET ST.,
M.W.F

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods. 77 & 79 Market st.
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET,
Merino Ribbed Hose for Ladies and Children.
Wool Ribbed Hose, for Ladies and Children.
Gents' Wool and Shaker Knit Socks.
Shetland Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.
Blue Mixed Shirts and Drawers
Calf Gloves, Fur Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Buck Gloves.
Wool Shawls, Scarfs and Nubias.
Cardignon Jackets.
Balmoral Skirts, very low.
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Embroidered and Hem-stitched.
Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets. Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hair Nets, Belting, Buckles, Combs, Braids, Zephyrs, Bead, Trimmings and Fringes.
Ribbons, Flowers, Frames, &c.
Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Special bargains in Woolen Goods, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves and Balmoral Skirts.
A full line of the above constantly on hand, and new goods arriving daily.
Our entire stock now offering at REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

DIARIES,
DIARIES,
DIARIES,
SEVENTY STYLES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. Weldin & Co.,
101 WOOD STREET.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no9 18 FIFTH STREET.

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 LIBERTY STREET,
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Daily Commercial

[From Harper's Weekly.]

TWO TRAVELERS.

I.

...sed over the road
...rly day of Spring,
...grandest flower that ever bloomed
...hily blossoming.

...a word he spoke,
...face was marble cold,
...of men above him wept,
...ions of bells were tolled.

...ies were draped in black,
...towns were wrapped in gloom,
...load," the people said
...ade the flower to bloom."

...y a swarthy face
...erad tear-drops flowed,
...go e," the bondman spoke—
...ed our weary load."

...buried him a tomb
...he silent West,
...eautiful flower that men call Peace
...ts leaves above his breast.

II.

...sed over the road
...summer days were dead
...eaves of the flower that bloomed in Spring
...pled with ruthless tread.

...a word he spoke,
...arrogant face was flushed;
...ed aloud with the noisy crowd
...e leaves of the flower were crushed.

...many a swarthy face
...tears of bitterest pain,
...come"—the bondman spoke—
...e our chains again."

...eek the tomb some time
...he silent West,
...ver the flower which men call Peace
...ts leaves above his breast?

NATURALIST'S HOME.

...s no place like England for a rich ...ve in exactly as he pleases. It is ...opria e exercising ground for the ...f all mankind. You may join an ...ne, or you may live alone in dirt ...alor, and call yourself a hermit. ...n of the late Charles Waterton, ...t, was a very innocent one, name- ...ke his home a city of refuge for ...uted birds, a sanctuary inviolate ...and snare and gun; and he effect- ...mane purpose. An intimate as- ...d fervent admirer of his, one Dr. Hobson, has given to the world ...nt of this ornithological asylum; ...s certainly very curious. The ...the place was Walton Hall, near ...d; and it seems to have been pe- ...well adapted for the purpose to ...was put. It was situated on an ...pproachable only by an iron foot- ...nd having no other dwellings in ...liate neighborhood.

...ake in which it stood gave the ..."harboring waterfowl of all kinds, ...e "packing" of carrion crows in ...exhibits a proof of the protection ...by even the mainland portion of ...e; it was sufficiently extensive ...of portions being devoted to abso- ...usion for those birds which are ...y disposed to avoid the haunts of ...Two-thirds of the lake, with its ...wood and pasture land, were ...from all intrusion whatever for ...ssive months every year; even ...at the house, of whatever rank, ...warned off' those portions set ...natural history purposes. Even ...sh occupied by the herons was ...n ground throughout the whole ...season, unless in case of accident ...g heron by falling from its nest; ...case aid was afforded with all the ...ude exhibited by the fire-escape ...rs for the safety of human life." ...rroundings of the mansions itself ...aint and exceptional, exhibiting ...tric character of their proprietor. ...agnificent sun dial—constructed, ...by a common mason in the ...hood—composed of twenty equi- ...angles, so disposed as to form a ...number of individual dials, ten of ...henever the sun shone, and what- ...titude, were faithful time keepers. ...dials were engraved the names of ...all parts of the globe, placed in ...ce with their different degrees of ...e, so that the solar time of each ...be simultaneously ascertained. ...s sun dial was a subterraneous ...leading to two boat houses, en- ...ncealed under the island, furnished ...hed roofs lined with zinc plate, ...ngements for slinging the boats ...ater when they required painting

...ycamores with roosting branches ...ens, and a fifth, whose decayed ...as always occupied by jackdaws, ...the house from the north winds. ...the cast iron bridge entrance was ...n the top of whose gable, at the ...stone cross twenty-four feet above ...a wild duck built her nest and ...her young for years. A great yew ...losed this ruin on one side, so ...in its barrier birds might find a ...lace for building their nests and ...on. For the special encourage- ...d protection of the starling and ...daw, there was erected within this ...hirteen feet high stone and mortar ...er, pierced with about sixty nest- ...s. To each berth there was an ...of about five inches square. A ...r the top, were set apart for the ...and the white owl. The remain- ...ber were each supplied at the ...with a square loose stone, having ...its inferior angles cut away, so ...starling could enter, but the ...and owl were excluded. The ...of these convenient tenements ...erved to himself the privilege of ...on, which he could always effect ...ving the loose stone.

...ke had an artificial underground ...hich, issuing out at a little dis- ...to sight, furnished the means of ...ing a knowledge of the mysterious ...f the water rat; the stream then ...hrough one of the loveliest grottos ...and. Near this place were two ...tries, the central portion of each ...g of a clump of yew trees, while ...e mass was surrounded by an im- ...ble holly fence; the stable yard ...t far off; and hence the squire had ...opportunities of establishing the ...nt fact, as he considered it, that ...e cock always claps his wings and ...whereas the cock pheasant always ...nd claps his wings. Mr. Water- ...terest in natural history was, how- ...no means confined to the animal ...He concerned himself greatly ...e culture of trees (though by no ...of land), and hailed any *lusus na-* ...at occurred in his grounds as other ...lcome the birth of a son and heir. ...n Hall had at one time its own ...ll, and when that inconvenient ...y no longer existed the millstone ...l by in an orchard and forgotten. ...meter of this circular stone meas- ...e feet and a half, while its depth ...d seven inches throughout, and its ...hole had a diameter of eleven ...By mere accident some bird or ...had dropped the fruit of the filbert ...ough this hole to the earth, and in ...e seedling was seen rising up ...that unwonted channel. As its ...radually grew through this aper- ...d increased its power to raise the ...us mass of stone was speculated ...y n any. Would the filbert tree die ...ttempt? Would it burst the mill- ...or would it lift it? In the end ...e filbert tree lifted the millstone, ...1863 wore it like a crinoline about ...ak, and Mr. Waterton used to sit ...under the branching shade. This ...dinary combination it was the ...aturalist's humor to liken to John ...d the national debt.

...tree fancier's grounds were there ...e tenth the hollow trunks which ...be found at Walton hall; the fact ...hat the owner encouraged and fos- ...ecay for the purposes of his bird's ...e. These trees were protected by ...l roofs in order to keep their hol- ...y and fitted thus for the reception of ...thered couple inclined to marry and ...Holes were also pierced in the ...o afford ingress and egress; and one ...scarcely be surprised if they had ...rnished with bells for "servants" ...isitors." In an ash tree trunk thus ...ially prepared and set apart for owls ...quire's favorite bird) an ox-eyed tit- ...took the liberty of nesting, hatch- ...maturing her young. Mr. Water- ...tached a door hung on hinges, to ...y fit the opening in the trunk, having ...f in its interior portion for the pas- ...f the titmouse. The squire would ...isit his little tenant, and opening ...or delicately drew his hand over the ...f the sitting bird, as though to as- ...of his protection. But unfortunate- ...er the bird had flown one year a ...el took possession of this eligible ...ent, and although every vestige of the ...of its nest was carefully removed no ...se or any other bird ever occupied ...n.

...lay, 1862, the squire pointed out to ...thor no less than three bird's nests ...cavity—a jackadaw's with five ...a barn owl's with three young ones, ...o which lay several dead mice and ...grown rat, as in a larder; and, eigh- ...ches above the owl's nest, a red- ...containing six eggs. Our author ...s from this circumstance, that in an ...med state, birds, although of dif- ...species, are not disposed to quarrel; ...e fact that near this "happy family" ...of water hens hatched their eggs in ...ectly exposed nest, under the very ...f two carrion crows who occupied ...st floor of the same tree, an alder, ...ut the least molestation, seems to con- ...his view.

...this garden of Eden, however, all ...of anomalous things seem to have ...lone by birds. In a cleft branch of a ...e, twenty-four feet from the ground, ...en built her nest, through which ...of ambition, since falling is much ...to learn than flying, she lost all her ...g ones. In the branch of an oak, ...e feet from the ground, a wild duck ...d, and brought down her brood in ...to their natural element. A pair of ...built their nest on the extreme end ...willow branch closely overhanging ...ater; but the weight of the materials, ...especially of the birds themselves, ...ssed it so that their habitatious ...d on the very surface of the water, ...ts contents rose and fell with every ...e; and, finally, another pair of coots ...had built their house upon what they ...dered *terra firma*, found themselves ...ther adrift one stormy morning, and ...nued so, veering with the fickle ...e for many days, until at last the ...were hatched, and their young family ...me independent, and could shift for ...selves.

...these minutiæ were carefully watched ...the squire. An excellent telescope en- ...d him to perceive from his drawing ...window the manœuvers of both land and water fowls. "You could carefully scrutinize their form, their color, their plumage, the color of their legs, the precise form and hue of their mandibles, and not unfrequently the color of the iris of their eye; also their mode of walking, of swimming, and of resting. You could distinctly ascertain the various kinds of food on which they lived and fed their young. You could see the herons, the water hens, the coots, the Egyptian and Canada geese, the carrion crows, the ringdoves, (occasionally on their nests), the wild duck, teal and widgeon." No less than eighty-nine descriptions of land and thirty of water fowl sojourn in the grounds or about the lake of Walton hall. In winter, when the lake was frozen, it was literally a fact that the ice could sometimes not be discerned it was so crowded by the thousands of water fowl that huddled together upon it without sound or motion.

Mr. Waterton, it may be easily imagined, was himself no sportsman; but it was his custom to supply his own table on a fast day with fish shot by himself with a bow and arrow. Otherwise he made war on no living creatures, except the rat; the "Hanoverian" rat, as he designated him with bitterness: and even him he preferred to exile rather than destroy. On his return home from his famous wanderings in South America, he found the hall so infested with rats that nothing was safe from them. But having caught a fine specimen of the "Hanoverian" in a "harmless trap," he carefully smeared him over with tar and let him depart.

This astonished and highly scented animal immediately scoured all the rat passages, and thus impregnated them with the odor most offensive to his brethren, who fled by hundreds in the night across the narrow portion of the lake and were no more seen. Though very bigoted in religious matters, the squire was indeed a most tolerant and tender hearted man. He built a shelter upon a certain part of the lake expressly for the benefit of poor folks, who were permitted to fish, whether for purpose of sale or for their own dinners; and notwithstanding that it was his custom to dress like a miser and a scarecrow, and to live like an ascetic, sleeping upon bare boards with a hollowed piece of wood for a pillow, and fasting much longer than was good for him, he was very charitable and open-handed with others.

It must be confessed, however, we gather from this volume that the great naturalist was, out of his profession, by no means a wise man, and certainly not a witty one. He loved jokes of a school boy sort, and indulged in sarcasms more practical than delicate. The two knockers of his front door were cast, from bell metal, in the similitude of human faces, the one representing mirth, and the other misery. The former was immovably fixed to the door, and seemed to grin with delight at your fruitless efforts to raise it; the latter appeared to suffer agonies from the blows you inflicted on it. In the vestibule was a singularly conceived model of a nightmare, with a human face, grinning and showing the tusks of a wild boar, the hands of a man, Satanic horns, elephant's ears, bat's wings, one cloven foot, one eagle's talon, and with the tail of a serpent; beneath it was the following motto:

Assidens præcordiis
Pausre somnos auferam.

It was his humor, more than once, when between seventy and eighty years of age, to welcome the author, when he came to dinner, by hiding on all fours under the hall table, and pretending to be a dog. He was seriously vexed, and behaved very rudely to a stranger under his own roof, who had profanely designated his favorite (stuffed) Bahia toad as "an ugly brute."

These and similar instances of bad taste we think Dr. Hobson might have left unrecorded with advantage. Still, there was much to like as well as to admire about the great naturalist. No museum of natural history elsewhere could compare with the beauty and finish of the specimens, prepared by the squire's own hand with wonderful skill and patience, which adorned the inside of Walton Hall. "Not even living nature," says our author, "could surpass the representations there displayed." In attitude, you had life itself; in plumage, the lustrous beauty that death could not dim; "in anatomy, every local prominence, every depression, every curve, nay the slightest elevation or depression of each feather." The great staircase glowed with tropic splendor. At the top of it was the vertical cayman mentioned in the Wanderings, on which the squire mounted an Essebuibo, and the huge snake with which he contended in single combat. Doubts have been thrown on both these feats, but Dr. Hobson relates instances of presence of mind and courage shown by the squire in his own presence, quite as marvelous as these.

Wishing to make experiment as to whether his Woorali poison, obtained in 1812 from the Macoushi Indians, was more efficacious than the bite of a rattlesnake, he got an American showman to bring him twenty-four of these dangerous reptiles, and took them out of their cases, one by one, with his own hand, while the Yankee fled from the room in terror, accompanied by very many members of the faculty, who had assembled to witness the operation. In his old age he alone could be found to enter the cage of the Borneo ourang outang at the Zoological Gardens, in order minutely to inspect the palm of his hand during life, and also the teeth. It was with difficulty he obtained permission to run this hazard, the keepers insisting upon it that the beast would "make very short work of him." However, nothing daunted, the squire entered the palisaded inclosure. "The meeting of these two celebrities was clearly a case of love at first sight, as the strangers embraced most affectionately, kissing one another many times, to the great amusement of the spectators. The squire's investigations were freely permitted, and his fingers allowed to enter his jaws; his apeship then claimed a similar privilege, which was courteously granted, after which the ourang outang began an elaborate search of the squire's head."

The strength and activity of Waterton were equal to his physical courage, notwithstanding that he was wont to indulge in venesection to a dangerous extent, always performing that operation himself, even to the subsequent bandaging. At eighty-one the supleness of his limbs was marvelous, and at seventy-seven years of age our author was witness to his scratching the back part of his head with the toe of his foot! Death, however, claimed his rights at last in the squire's eighty-third year.

Charles Waterton lies buried in a secluded spot of his own beautiful domain; at the foot of a little cross with this inscription written by himself—

Orate
Pro anima Carlo Waterton,
Viatoris;
Cujus jam fessa,
Juxta hanc crucem
Hic speliuntur ossa.

Even those iron limbs of his grew weary and he died.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Missions in China—An Interesting and Instructive Paper.

The Chinese Empire, as is generally known, is the oldest and most populous living empire on the face of the earth, Kingdoms and dynasties have reared their heads and disappeared, and have been almost forgotten even since China began to have a written history. China has ever sought exclusion and avoided intercourse with other nations, and her people and rulers devoted themselves to literary and peaceful pursuits rather than to the acquisition of territory or glory by military force. The population of China is roughly estimated at about one-third of the entire population of the world. For ages and generations our Christian civilization could not gain a hearer amongst her people, nor a foothold upon her soil. The Roman Catholic Church was the first to send missionaries to this secluded empire, but their efforts were comparatively fruitless, and they were finally banished from the empire. It is but little more than fifty years since the first Protestant missionary went to China to meet single handed and alone so far as human agency was concerned—the ancient and time honored prejudices of this people, and to combat them with the single truths of the christian religion. Instead of one there are now 200 missionaries in the field and the membership is counted by hundreds. The multitudinous gods of China—30,000—and the difficulty of acquiring the language, every sign of which expresses an idea instead of a sound, are the chief obstructions to the speedy evangelization of the Chinese. Their lingual signs are variously estimated from forty to seventy thousand in number; but 2,000 are sufficient for the penal code of the empire, 5,000 for the standard classics of Confucius and 10,000 for the translation of the Holy Scriptures. A missionary can acquire the language after a residence of about three years amongst them. But having gained a knowledge of their written language the whole empire is comparatively easily reached—the written language being understood by all though the dialects are various. To reach the millions of India, on the contrary, a knowledge of 29 languages is required, and to reach the other two thirds of the earth's inhabitants an acquaintance with 3,063 languages is necessary.

The religions of China are Confucianism, Tauism and Buddhism, the first of which is the established religion of the empire. It teaches a comparatively high form of morality, but like all other systems of idolatrous worship, it has lost much of its hold upon the people. Tauism deifies and incarnates reason, and teaches the doctrine of the absorption of the good into the Eternal One, and of successive transmigrations of the bad, and exhorts to moral purity by a 'life of seclusion, austerity, celibacy and meditation upon virtue.

Buddhism, though last introduced into China, was the religion of the empire under the Mogul dynasty. It is now the religion of the common people, whose houses are filled with idols, and whose minds are crowded with superstition.

Confucianism is an excrescence which the caustic of free thought will consume. The errors and superstitions of both Tauism and Buddhism will vanish before the light of science, as the mists and ghosts of night before the light of day. For illustration. Buddha, who assumes to be omniscient, teaches that earth is a place with a mountain in the center 1,630,000 miles in height, and 840 miles in diameter, having at its base a ridge of stone 36,000,000 miles in circumfrance; that eclipses are caused by a giant, who can swallow either sun or moon in his mouth; that some cities have stood on earth millions of years, and some Kings have reigned quadrillions of years; that the human race originally had wings, and that they may be generated by flowers, or vocal utterances; that among the virtues is one which is impossible, and another that if universally observed would soon terminate the human race; and that God and Heaven are, in the last result, *Nuwana*, or nothingness.

China has of late years been brought more into contact with other nations, and the intercourse is making itself felt upon the people. Russian civilization presses upon it on the North, French on the South, British and American all along the coast. As the acquaintance of the Chinese extends, their prejudices diminish. They are anxious to learn Western languages in order to obtain situations among foreigners, for which they are very eager. Western language must, and will, of course, be followed by Western literature.

In 1847 the Methodists first entered the field with their Missionaries. They have chosen the Province of Fookien—a flowery land, well watered and picturesque, where three crops may be gathered in one season; where the tea plant thrives, and the peach and the orange grow; where long before the vernal equinox, peas adorn the hillsides, and growing wheat the valleys; where under a January sun roses bloom; where beneath the ample shades of the camphor tree fragrant shrubs perfume the air, and where one may hope for health and long life as reasonably as in Virginia. This province contains within an area of 50,000 square miles, 15,000,000 of people, sixty-three third class cities and three first class, of which Foochow, the largest and the capital, is the head of their Mission. Here the Methodist Church sustains thirty-six missionaries, owns property worth $36,000, has a native membership of 154, and runs a Mission press, which prints 2,000,000 pages a year, besides maintaining a foundling hospital and schools for boys and girls. There is an apparent disproportion between the amount of missionary labor expended and the results as seen in the membership. But when the above difficulties are considered, and the fact that one missionary there (Dr. Maclay) spent nine years laboring before he could count the first convert, the membership will appear large. The annually increasing facilities for communication between our own country and China will more effectually than any other instrumentality open up the way for modern civilization and Christianity to reach the homes and the hearts of these millions of human beings.

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Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS,

G. Wettach, A. Ackley, Alexander Moore, J. T. Stockdale, Frank Tiernan, D. DeHaven.

JAMES L. GRAHAM, Pres't.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.

United States Depository.

WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Deposit.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organised under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organisation in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organisation will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers & Directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin, Robert S. Hays, Thomas Bell, Thos. Wightman, Alex. Speer, Francis G. Bailey, John H. Ralston, John Wilson, Wm. K. Nimick.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS.

National Boiler Works

BOILERS,

TANKS, STILLS,

Pans, Chimneys,

AND

ALL KINDS OF SHEET IRON WORK,

CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.

Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.

Witherow Douglass & Son,

Carson St. Monongahela Borough,

At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

A. BRADLEY.........W. VANKIRK.........JNO. S. BRADLEY.

BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

Among which are the Celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves.

Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

Agents for Lotze's Celebrated HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND and WOOD STREETS Pittsburgh.

WM. B. SCAIFE,

No. 119 and 121 FIRST ST.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OIL WELL TUBING,

GENUINE

LAP WELD GAS PIPE.

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CAVING WELLS, &c.

Everything needed in

PUMPING OIL WELLS,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK.

Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.

COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES.
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines as approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.

R. M. ROLFE, J. M. SWETT. JOSEPH DILWORTH, GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES,

Office, cor Water st. and Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—

100 bbls. Golden Sheaf Flour;
100 bbls. Emerald Flour;
1 car load No. 1 Oats;
21,000 pounds Middlings;
10 kegs Apple Butter;
300 bush Potatoes;
3,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in kegs,

Butter, Cheese, Apples, Dressed Hogs, Poultry, &c.

STURGEON BROS.
303 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1856.

1st. Capital		$250,000 00
With the privilege of increasing to		$500,000 00
2d. Assets. Stock due-bills, each secured by two approved names	$125,000 00	
U. S. Seven thirties	125 000 00	
Cash in Bank	24 082 43	
Premium notes	19,954 33	
Individual Book Accounts	4,079 67	$298,116 43
3d. Amount of premiums received 1866		49,934 66
4th. Interest received in 1866		9,136 20
5th. Paid in 1866, as follows, viz: Losses	$21,988 45	
Return Premiums	3,687 16	
Reinsurance	346 74	
Government taxes	697 57	
State taxes	375 00	
Furniture account, charged to Profit and Loss	912 97	
Commissions and Telegraphing	1,149 65	
Board Marine Underwriters	155 00	
Fire Marshal	33 00	
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other Expenses not enumerated above	5,674 12	$31,999 66
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1866		914,830 00
7th. Amount of Losses unadjusted, Claims against the Company, and Debts of every character not exceeding		18,287 50

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY, from April 25, 1866, (date of organization,) to December 31, 1866, embracing a period of Eight months.

Capital subscribed		$100,000 00
Capital paid in	$50,000 00	
Capital in Stock, Due Bills	50,000 00	100,000 00
ASSETS		
U. S. 5-20's	$20,000 00	
U. S. 7-30's	7,300 00	
1st Mortgages (city property)	12,000 00	
Bills Receivable	16,788 75	
Office Furniture	434 83	
Interest accrued, but not due	735 29	
Cash on hand	1,411 75	$58,770 62
Installments not paid in and for which the Stockholders are individually liable		50,000 00
		$108,770 62
Amount of premiums received		7,688 65
Amount derived from interest		1,838 17
		$9,526 82
Amount of Expenses	$1,364 20	
Amount of Losses	1,620 50	$2,984 70
Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Receipts		31 100
Amount of risks outstanding		$628,419 99
LIABILITIES		
Losses unpaid	$15 00	
Sundry unpaid bills	26 77	$41 77

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1866.

1st. Capital authorized and paid in		$100,000 00
2d, Assets—U. S. 7 30's	$76,500 00	
U. S. 5 20's	5 000 00	
Cash	8,107 83	
Bank Stock	4 200 00	
Insurance Stock	2,500 00	
Bills Receivable	21,259 38	
Book Account	1,436 11	
Office Furniture	354 10	$119,357 42
3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive		$33,053 17
4th. Amount of interest (net)		$7,485 59
5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz: Fire, Cargo and Marine Losses	$22 416 96	
Returned premiums	2,864 91	
Commissions on premiums	209 61	
Government Tax & Stamps	829 92	
Re-insurance	58 75	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	5,395 53	$31,715 68
6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866		$1,555,764 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, is three unadjusted losses, estimated but not exceeding $5,300 00.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

NO. 27 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander Nimick, James M'Auley, Alexander Speer, Rees J. Thomas, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, James P. Hanna, Joseph Kirkpatrick.

WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, 2d floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats, Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS, JOHN WATT, JOHN E. PARKE, FRANK S. BISSELL, J. F. KIRKPATRICK, Capt. JAMES MILLER, SAM'L F. SHRIVER, Capt. J. L. RHODES, WM. VANKIRK, JAS. D. VERNER, C. HANSON LOVE, CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY, JAMES PARK, Jr., W. G. JOHNSTON, R. F. JONES, SAMUEL REA, JOSHUA RHODES, BARCLAY PRESTON, S. M. KIER, JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, Jr., JOHN S. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS.

CAPT. J. ATKINSON General Agent.

ATTORNEYS.

CLAIM AGENT.

CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS, of all kinds, promptly secured. No charge unless successful.

L. P. STONE,

Attorney-at-Law,

118 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTERS.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING

DONE AT

J. F. OLULEY'S,

139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

JAMES N. LONG.........GUY L. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

LONG & LANE,

PAINTERS,

60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR.

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST., SALEM, OHIO.

DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State.

JOHN LINSENBRINK,

(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)

ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

SCALES. SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD SCALES.

Iron, Coal, Railroad, Hay, Stock, Platform, Grocers' and Druggists' Counter Scales.

SCALES of all kinds, Promptly Repaired.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING

RAILROAD, HAY,
COAL, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES. FINE GOLD AND JEWELLERS' SCALES. IRON AND BRASS BEAMS. MARKET SCALES, STANDARD WEIGHTS and MEASURES, &c., &c.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Cor. WOOD AND SECOND STS., PITTSBURGH.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

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W. A. REED, Pres't and Treas. S. P. HARBISON, Sec'y & Business Manager.

STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS,

COR. BUTLER & LUMBER STS. 9th Ward

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first class article of FIRE BRICK of Clarion clay. Also, Tile of all descriptions made to order at lowest cash prices. Brick and Tile, all warranted, and given on trial to our customers. Lump and Ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand. Cars for all points loaded at our Works. All Brick shipped packed in saw dust

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST QUALITY CAST STEEL,

Warranted equal to any in the market, either imported or of Domestic Manufacture. Special attention paid to fine Tool and Die Steel.

Office, 38 WOOD STREET, IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,
Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 160 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephina, Isabella, Stankope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Olliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

O. S. BRYAN.........JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,

Successors to

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh,
WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.

The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.........JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

GROCERIES, &C

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

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WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COKE, COAL, LIME—

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD.—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

HOLIDAY GOODS—

ALL KINDS OF

Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass

CARBON OIL LAMPS,

Chandeliers,

LAMP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Also, warranted non-explosive CARBON OIL, Wholesale and Retail.

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PAPER SACKS.

GODFREY & CLARK,

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The best PAPER and COTTON, FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

A full stock of LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, &c., for sale by

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

CARPETS.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of

English Woolen Druggets,

2¼, 3, 3½ and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND

BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,

2½ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at

VERY LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice,

VERY CHEAP—JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF

CARPETS,

Which we are selling at a large reduction from former prices.

Druggets and Feltings,

MARKED DOWN LOW.

SLEIGH ROBES AND LININGS,

WATER PROOF AFGHANS,

ELEGANT, WARM AND CHEAP,

Oliver McClintock & Co.,

23 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.

Removal.

McCALLUM BROS.,

WILL REMOVE

To their new Warehouse, No. 51 FIFTH ST., in February, 1867.

Until then they offer their new stock on hand at

Moving Prices;

So as to open with a new assortment

McCALLUM BROS.,

87 FOURTH STREET.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE.........SAM'L H. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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1,000 BUSH. POTATOES.
100 BBLS. QUAKER CITY

FLOUR,

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CHICAGO, ILLS.

ORDERS FOR

GRAIN AND PRODUCE

PROMPTLY FILLED.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

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IN EASTERN AND WESTERN

PRODUCE,

FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.

No. 337 LIBERTY ST.

L. H. VOIGT.........DANIEL SHUPE.

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchase on orders at the lowest Market Price, all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and every description of Merchandise.

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For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, &c. NOS. 281 and 283 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Checkered Front,

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COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,

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Dealer in Hops and Malt,

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Choice Hops constantly on hand.

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JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

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THOMAS MOORE

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky.

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BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

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Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

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KENSINGTON IRON WORKS

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON, HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON. BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON. MOWER and REAPER BARS. CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON. SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard. WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same. FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk. COAL SCREEN IRON. NAILS and SPIKES

Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS,

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
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CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES.
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

WORKS—SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE—WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER.

Manufacturers of

Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS, BRITCHEN, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ANDERSON & BRO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,

ENGINE BUILDERS,

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PRACTICAL MACHINISTS,

STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY. Allegheny city, Pa.

LYON, SHORE & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS

WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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PATENT

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Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADDRESS,

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PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Corner of Grant and First Sts.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES;
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALABLE IRON, &c.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,

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GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,

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2nd Corner Beaver and Chestnut sts.

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All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand.

CARLIN & GIBSON,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY

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Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

We have always on hand, and make to order Steam Engines for oil wells, with fine or portable boilers, counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c. &c.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c

Warehouse and Office: 113 Water street. Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WETTACH & MEASON,

SUCCESSORS TO

CHESSMAN & CLARK,

Manufacturers of Oak Leather Belting, No. 11 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa. Also a full assortment of our Belting constantly on hand, at

G. H. ANDERSON,
No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We still retain G. O. CLARK as Superintendent.

STATIONARY ENGINES,

BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS, OF VALVE GEAR;

An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circular.

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No. 50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

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KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE

And dealers in Cooking Stoves and Housefurnishing Hardware, Tin Roofing and Job Work done to order. No. 118 SMITHFIELD ST., opposite the Postoffice and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near Tunnel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Have facilities COEXTENSIVE WITH THE LEADING FORGES IN THE EAST, and are prepared to PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for

STEAMBOAT SHAFTS,
CRANKS, PISTON RODS,
LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,

RAILROAD AXLES,

LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,

Together with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SHAPE WORK.

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

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JAMES BOWEN,

136 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO

Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. B. CAMPBELL, B. BAKEWELL, Jr., I. W. PAUL.

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ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:30 a m	10:00 m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:20 a m	6:10 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	9:30 a m	8:00 a m
Kiskiminetas Accom'n	1:30 p m	7:45 p m
Express	3:15 p m	11:00 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	2:30 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after JANUARY 6th, 1867, Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Mail	7:20 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
Mixed	9:20 a. m.	9:50 p. m.
Express	2:20 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	3:20 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
McDonald's Accom'n	5:05 p. m.	8:25 a. m.

Leave	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2:05 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	2:20 p. m.
Arrive			
Columbus	10:50 a. m.	6:20 p. m.	11:30 p. m
Cincinnati	3:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:00 a. m
Indianapolis	8:00 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	7:55 a. m
Terre Haute	11:00 p. m.	12:30 a. m.	12:30 a. m
St. Louis	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m
Louisville	5:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m
Cairo	1:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	1:30 a. m
Chicago	10:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:30 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	5:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex.	10:50 a m
Johnstown ac.	9:50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1:40 p m	Braddock No. 1	3:40 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Phila. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 5	6:05 p m
Braddock No. 1	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:05 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.25 p m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m

*Daily all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p.m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Sharpsb'g No 1	6:35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 1	5:30 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Mail	6:05 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 2	9:20 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 2	7:20 a m
Express	10:45 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 3	11:35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 3	10:15 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 4	1:50 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 4	11:50 a m
Mail	4:20 p m	Express	2:05 p m
Freeport No. 2	6:00 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 5	3:50 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 5	6.50 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:50 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 6	9:05 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 6	7:50 p m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown, may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information apply at Depot, to JAMES LEFFERTS Agent, Federal Street Depot.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 19th, 1866.

FAST EXPRESS

Leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M.; Allegheny 6:15 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12, noon; Franklin 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4:10 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:20 P. M.; Niagara Falls, 7:35 P. M.

MEADVILLE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Allegheny, 1:20 P. M.; arrives Meadville, 11:00 P. M.

Ninety-seven miles the shortest route to Erie or Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville and Franklin.

Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent Erie, Pa.
J. A. BURCH, General Ticket Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2 30 A. M.	Chicago Ex.	2 30 A. M.
Cleveland Ex.	2 30 "	Cleveland Exp	2 30 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	6 00 "	Chicago Exp.	10 25 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 15 "	Wheeling Exp	11 25 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	7 00 "	Chicago Exp.	3 40 P. M
Chicago Mail	1 20 P. M	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 50 "
Cl. & Whg. Ex	2 15 "	Erie & Ygn Ex	6 45 "
Chicago Ex.	2 45 "	Chicago Ex.	9 35 "
Wheeling Exp	4 35 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 40 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accm.	9 00 A. M	N. Br'tn. Accm	7 30 A. M
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 35 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 55 "
Rochester "	1 20 P. M	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wells's'NC "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 10 "
Leetsdale "	10 30 "	" "	7 00 "

No train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday.

16 25 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second	10:00 p. m.	8:05 p. m.
Braddock's	5:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
W. S. STOUT, Superintendent.

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR

PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS.

Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils.

HEAD LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL

AND

WHEEL GREASE.

ALSO,

STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.

NO. 33 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils,

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31 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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HONEGGER & CO.,

EXPORTERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Make liberal advances on consignments to our correspondents in Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg, and have for sale Drafts on all the principal cities of Germany, France and Switzerland. Agency for the Bremen and Hamburg Steamship Lines.

Office, No. 194 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY CITY OIL MILLS.

M. B. SUYDAM,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL,

Corner REBECCA AND CRAIG STS., Allegheny City, Pa.

Highest Cash Price paid for Flaxseed.

SUPERIOR

LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

JOHNSON & PAINE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Superior Lubricating Oils,

For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.

JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Send for circular and Price List.

Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable

FURNITURE.

All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,

ON GLASS OR PAPER.

LONG & SMITHSON,

60 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Fourth.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Meeting of the Resident and Ladies' Committees—District Committees Appointed—The Coming Fair, etc.

A large and enthusiastic me ting of the Resident Military Committee and gentlemen interested in the Soldiers' Monument movement was held at City Hall yesterday morning. At eleven o'clock the meeting came to order by calling Captain W. B. Cook to the chair, and appointing H. S. Snowden Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint a committee of gentlemen to act in conjunction with the Ladies' Monument Committee.

After remarks by several gentlemen on the subject, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen shall be known as the Executive Committee of Gentlemen, and shall meet with the ladies of the Monument Association at their meetings: Gen. James S Negley Gen. A. L Pearson, Gen. J. M. Schoonmaker, Capt. W. B. Cook, Capt. E. F. Jennings, H. S Snowden. Major Samuel Kilgore, Capt Dalgleish, Dr. E. S. Umbstaetter and Col. T. M. Bayne.

On motion it was resolved that the Chairman and Secretary be a committee to prepare an appeal to the citizens of Allegheny county.

Nothing further being offered the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Ladies' Monumental Committee, and the Executive Committee of Gentlemen appointed in the morning, met at the same place.

Dr. E. S. Umbstaetter, from the Committee appointed to name District Committees for Allegheny county, reported the following Committees:

First ward, Pittsburgh—Wm Thaw, Frank Jones, James O'Connor, G L Fallansbee.
Second ward, Pittsburgh—W P Weyman, Hon H A Weaver, Dr R S Sutton, James O'Connor, A H Lane, John Wilson.
Third ward, Pittsburgh—Frank B Sellers, Dr J W Wishart, Capt Wm Easton.
Fourth ward, Pittsburgh—John Watt, James Verner, S R McCune, Rufus H Herron.
First Precinct, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh—Joseph Knap, Wm Crawford.
Second Precinct, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh—Jos Irwin, Thos Dickson.
Sixth ward, Pittsburgh—Capt Samuel Kilgore, Wm F Robb.
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh—Gen T A Rowley, T B McMillin, Jas Lippincott, Jas Robb.
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh—E S Morrow, Esq, Horace S Snowden, Edw Dithridge.
Ninth ward, Pittsburgh—Captain W R Ford, Chas Armstrong, Samuel McKee John T Shane, David McClelland.
Tenth ward Pittsburgh—Dr E S Umbstaetter, Dr G L McCook Jas R Reed, Jas Montooth, Capt Charles McHenry.
First ward, Allegheny—Gen Charles Barnes, Capt B F Jennings, Capt S C Schoyer, Capt J H Foster.
Second ward, Allegheny—Henry S Spangler, Capt E Swartz, Edward B McCandless, John S Nicholas.
Third ward, Allegheny—Col D L Smith, Capt Casper Gang, J M Balph, H C Benham.
Fourth ward, Allegheny—Major F H Kennedy, Adjutant A P Callow, O P Scaife, John B Dallas.
Borough of Sewickley—R Glancey, Andrew Brown.
Borough of Manchester—W S Spratt, Isaac Stewart.
Borough of Duquesne—D Dempsey, G Moul.
Borough of Sharpsburg—Captain R A Nesbitt, General F H Collier.
Borough of Tarentum—D Humes, J Porter.
Borough of Temperanceville—S N Irwin, J W Ballentine.
First ward, Lawrenceville—Gen A L Pearson, Wm Jancey, Esq.
Second ward, Lawrenceville—S M Kier, Esq, D C Bleakney, A J Harbaugh.
Borough of West Pittsburgh—E Sprung, John Auth.
Borough of South Pittsburgh—Levi Brenneman, W Stark.
Borough of Monongahela—Richard Perry, T Rossiter.
First Precinct, Borough of Birmingham—J P Pears.
Second Precinct, Borough of Birmingham—Hon R B Carnahan.
Borough of East Birmingham—J R Jacques, Wm Mittenzwy.
Borough of McKeesport—Col J McK Snodgrass, Hon Wm Haney.
Borough of Elizabeth—W H Lynch, A B McGrew.
Borough of West Elizabeth—W O Neil, A Craighead.
Borough of Mount Washington—Capt Samuel Harper, Capt J S McMillin.
Pitt Township—Wm M Gormley, E P Jones.
Collins—Gen Jas S Negley, Lieut J G McConnell, Jno M Berlin.
Plum—S C Patterson, A Coon.
Penn—T Hart, J B Stottler.
Elizabeth—S Kerr, B Coursin.
Mifflin—A McClure, J F Dravo.
Robinson—S S Glass, A B Young.
Moon—M Rhodes, S J Ewing.
Franklin—John Douglass, Isaac Neely.
Baldwin—S B Moore, John Noble.
Ross—Col Thomas M Bayne, J McKnight.
McCandless—J Wallace, J Redpath.
East Deer—Jas Henderson, A Marvin.
Upper St Clair—J G Murray, J Gilfillin.
North Fayette—W H Clark, V Miller.
Neville—W A Shanks, J Gelss.
Shaler—J Herron, Jno Smith.
Fawn—J P Humes, J B Nesoitt.
Union—John Slacker, Nora Gilmore.
Scott—W B Lea, T L Gamble.
Marshall—George Neely, Wm Zortman.
Harrison—T H Bracken, T J Stevenson.
Wilkins—Wm. Swisshelm, Daniel Kuhns.
Patton—Thomas McMaster, W. N Hazmaker.
Versailles—R R McQuiston, A W McClure.
Jefferson—John O'Neil, Hugh Donaldson.
Chartiers—R Reese, J C Duff.
Findley—John Harper, George Burns.
Ohio—J W Robinson, Frank Little.
Reserve—Augustus Miller, A A Allen.
Snowden—Capt Thomas Kiddoo, H M Marshall.
Pine—A S McCord, O Anderson.
West Deer—M Mehaffey, W Leslie.
Indiana—A Wallace, W Henderson.
Lower St. Clair—C B M Smith, S G Wender, Jr.
South Fayette—No appointment.
Sewickley—E Reno, F M Love.
Crescent—F McClelland, John Hampton.
McClure—H S Fleming, C Hartman.
Richland—Wm Dickey, A Hoover.
Hampton—D Gunerland, R Furgerson.
Liberty—John Barton, Moses Phillips, Capt Norman M Smith, Sergeant J H Kerr.
Oakland—W E. Schmertz, Chas Clark.
Peebles—R H Palmer, W W Burchfield.

On motion the report was accepted, the district committees named were approved, and a request made for the publication of the list in the city newspapers, and also ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

Gen. J. M Schoonmaker moved that a committee of three be appointed to visit Philadelphia or New York, and to purchase a first-class hose carriage, to be contested for at the Fair in March next by the various fire companies in this vicinity, and also a silver fire horn. The motion was adopted and Gen. Schoonmaker, Capt B. F. Jennings and H. S. Snowden appointed as the committee.

The ladies resolved that the Executive Committee should be composed exclusively of gentlemen, who would refer all matters of interest to the ladies to the Ladies' Monument Committee.

The Trustees of the Templars' Hall, in Jones's Building, Fourth street, very generously tendered the use of the hall to the ladies for the holding of meetings.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the Firemen's Association Rooms on Thursday next.

HELEN WESTERN in two plays for her benefit—Actress of Padua and Richard.

Religious Intelligence

The Rev. J. C Herron pastor of the Chartiers Cross Roads U. P. Church, has determined to remove with a colony from his own church, and to locate at Leavenworth, Kansas. In a communication to the *United Presbyterian*, he says: "On a recent visit to that country, he was charmed with its beauty, fertility, and climate; was most favorably impressed with the energy, the moral and social character of the population, and particularly with the almost incredible facilities afforded to persons of limited means of improving their worldly condition."

At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Butler of the U. P. Church, the following delegates to the general Assembly were chosen, who were directed to sustain the theory of restricted communion to which the church has always adhered: Revs. Jamison, Black and Whitten, Principals; Revs. Reid, Patterson and Forsythe, Alternates. Ruling Elders—Messrs. Joseph Brown, Wm. McCay and Joseph Dunbett, Principals; Messrs. Francis Scott, William son Christy and Wm. Richardson, Alternates.

The Committee of New Missions, appointed by the U. P. Presbytery of Monongahela, has determined to establish a Mission School in the Eighth Ward, this city, and for this purpose have secured the hall of the Relief Fire Company as a place of worship, which, after a thorough cleansing and refitting it is to undergo, will be very comfortable and commodious. Rev. Samuel Jamison has been employed to take charge of this field.

For some time there has been a growing religious interest in the Third New School Presbyterian Church of this city. Last Sabbath week eleven were added on profession of faith; several of these were young men. The meetings were continued last week with encouraging indications.

The Tenth Ward Mission Sabbath School, of which Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., is Superintendent, now numbers between four hundred and five hundred pupils, with an average attendance of three hundred.

At the annual meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union held recently in the Fifth U. P. Church, this city, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—A. N. McGonnigle; Vice-President—W. G. Dunseath; Secretary—John Montgomery.

HELEN WESTERN as Richard III., to-night, introducing the greatest combat on the stage.

Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh—Capital $100,000, with Power to Increase to $500,000.

This institution was incorporated on the 24th inst., and the following named gentlemen were named in the act as Corporators: Wm. M. Lyon, William Phillips, Henry Lloyd, Byron H. Painter, Thomas S. Clarke, Campbell B. Herron, Joseph S. Morrison, William Rea, Samuel H. Hartman, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., John D. Scully, Robert H. Marshall, Robert W. Mackey, and Mark W. Watson.

The corporators met yesterday at the People's Savings Bank, and opened books of subscription, and in a very short time 1,970 shares of the stock were subscribed. Afterwards the stockholders proceeded to elect a Board of Directors and officers, which resulted in the election of William Phillips, John D. Scully, Jas. I. Bennett, Jos. S. Morrison, William Rea, Campbell B. Herron, Henry Lloyd, Byron H. Painter and Thomas S. Clarke. The Board of Directors met and organized by electing Wm. Phillips, President, and Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, Secretary and Treasurer.

We need say nothing about the necessity of such an institution in our city. The vast number of government and other securities, as well as valuables, in the hands of our people, for the safe keeping of which there is no suitable place, renders it necessary that a proper place should be provided, and we doubt not that with such a board of management as the Safe Deposit Company has it will prove a perfect success. We understand it is the intention of the Company to proceed immediately to erect a very large burglar and fire proof building. The Fidelity Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, chartered but a year ago, has already proved a great success, as well as a great convenience.

BENEFIT and positively last night of Helen Western. Richard and Actress.

WELL CONDUCTED INSURANCE COMPANY.—The statement of the National Insurance Company of Allegheny recently published, shows that institution to be in a sound financial condition. It is a well conducted Company, and has shrewd and energetic officers. W. W. Martin, Esq., is President; A. H. English, Vice President, and James E Stevenson, Secretary.

HELEN WESTERN as Richard III., and the Actress of Padua, to-night, Opera House.

GRAND SOIREE TO-NIGHT.—A grand soiree will be given at Professor Cowper's Dancing Academy, at Wilkins' Hall, Fourth street, this evening.

Licenses Granted During 1866.

We are indebted to John G. Brown, Esq., Clerk of Court, for the following table, showing the total number of licenses granted in Allegheny county during the year 1866:

	Taverns.	Eating House.	Wholesale	Total.
First ward, Pittsburgh	42	3	9	54
Second ward, "	23	7	3	33
Third ward, "	4	2	3	9
Fourth ward, "	18	4	21	43
Fifth ward, "	40	12	5	57
Sixth ward, "	5	0	6	11
Seventh ward, "	0	0	1	1
Eighth ward, "	8	1	2	11
Ninth ward, "	9	5	3	17
Tenth ward, "	21	20	9	50
Whole number in in Pittsburgh	170	54	62	286
First ward, Allegheny	5	5	2	12
Second ward, "	11	1	0	12
Third ward, "	7	14	3	24
Fourth ward, "	17	14	5	36
Whole number in Allegheny	40	34	10	84
Birmingham	9	3	3	15
East Birmingham	6	4	1	11
Duquesne	4	2	0	6
Elizabeth	2	0	0	2
West Elizabeth	1	0	0	1
Lawrenceville	13	5	5	23
Mount Washington	2	0	0	2
McKeesport	7	1	2	10
Sharpsburg	2	0	0	2
South Pittsburgh	1	0	1	2
West Pittsburgh	1	2	1	4
Total number in Boroughs	48	18	11	78
Baldwin	3	0	0	3
Chartiers	3	0	0	3
Collins	6	1	0	7
Findley	2	0	0	2
North Fayette	1	0	0	1
South Fayette	1	0	0	1
Hampton	2	0	0	2
Indiana	5	0	0	5
Liberty	3	0	0	3
Mifflin	6	0	0	6
McClure	3	1	0	4
McCandless	2	0	0	2
Pitt	6	3	0	9
Plum	5	2	0	7
Reserve	6	0	0	6
Robinson	4	0	0	4
Ross	6	0	0	6
Richland	1	0	0	1
Shaler	7	0	0	7
Scott	0	1	0	1
Upper St. Clair	1	0	0	1
Lower St. Clair	16	3	0	19
Union	4	0	0	4
Versailles	2	0	0	2
Wilkins	2	1	0	3
Whole number in townships	92	14	0	106
Whole number in the county	350	120	83	554

The Opera on Monday Night.

The sale of secured seats for the opera of six nights, yesterday, was very good, and bespeaks very brilliant audiences at each representation. The event of the brief visit of the Galoni and Susini Opera Company will be the rendition of the Ricci Brothers' famous opera of "Crispino e la Comare," (The Cobbler and the Fairy). To give our readers an idea of the plot we extract from the *Libretto* the argument:

Crispino and Annetta, his wife, are a luckless, penniless couple, with a large family. The former endeavors to earn his bread as a cobbler, the latter tries to "realize" a trifle by selling songs and ballads in the streets; but they are both signally unsuccessful. They are threatened by their landlord with a distraint for rent, and Crispino, driven literally wild by despair, resolves to put an end to his woes by throwing himself into a well. He is just about to fulfil his rash intention, when a fairy rises from the well and bids him take heart, for she will henceforth protect and provide for him. The fairy proceeds to inform him that in order to carry out a certain "speculation" of her own, she intends forthwith to make an "illustrious Doctor" of him; adding that whenever he visits a patient he must be careful to look around and note whether she is present, (invisible to all save Crispino); in that case the patient will die; but should she not make her appearance, the sufferer will surely recover.

Crispino, through the supernatural agency of the Fairy, performs several marvelous cures, and realizes immense wealth. He causes a magnificent palace to be erected on the site of his old stall, and drives the entire fraternity of Venice mad with rage at his astonishing success. They ridicule his ignorance as well as his bad Latin, but are utterly confounded by the apparent miracles which he accomplishes. However, Crispino's grandeur renders him haughty and supercilious; he ill treats his wife, and is even insolent to his "Good Genius." La Comare. As a punishment for his arrogance, the Fairy causes him to sink through the earth to her subterranean abode, where she informs him that his last hour is at hand, and insists upon his making his will, bequeathing his property in the manner she dictates to him. Crispino, half dead with terror, complies, and requests, as a last favor, that he may be permitted to embrace his wife and children before he dies. The Fairy, by the medium of an enchanted mirror, reveals to him his family circle, then engaged in offering up a prayer for his safety. He again implores the Fairy to spare his life, and promises that, if she will only let him off this time, he will, for the future, become an exemplary husband and father. The Fairy consents, she causes him to fall senseless on his seat, and awakening, he finds himself once more surrounded by his wife, children and friends, whose answers soon prove to him that the subterranean cavern and all its terrors were but a feverish dream, the result of a "distempered fancy."

To-day and to-morrow seats can be secured for any night or opera at C. C. Mellor's music store from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BENEFIT and positively last night of Helen Western. Opera House to-night.

Allegheny Councils—Special Meeting.

After the special meeting of the Allegheny Councils, on Tuesday evening, a mistake in the count of votes for Weighmaster in the Second Ward was discovered, and a special meeting for the purpose of going into a second ballot was ordered for last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members present: Messrs. Irwin, English, Hall, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, C. C. Smith, Wm. Smith Thomas, President McBrier.

On motion the action of the Common Council respecting the publication in pamphlet form of the reports of the City officers and standing committees for 1866 was concurred in.

The Clerk of the Common Council announced that that branch of Council was ready to meet the Select Council in joint session for the election of a Second ward Weighmaster.

After the return of the Select Council to its own chamber, the report of the Committee on Sewers was presented, with plans.

A motion was made to approve the report, and much discussion ensued.

A resolution was offered to place the report and plans in the City Regulator's office, there to remain ten days, public notice being given by the Regulator through the papers meanwhile, so that all may examine them and make known their objections, if any. The motion was argued at length, several of the members insisting that the report be approved at once, and leaving all appeals to be made to Court, while others considered that the people have a right to know what assessments have been made on them before the action of the Councils be made irrevocable.

The question was called for, and the resolution was carried.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Faulhauber, Hanna, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, McDonald, McNeill, Smith, Slagel, Voegtly, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

On motion, the Select Council was notified that the Common Council were ready to meet the Select in joint session.

On the resumption of the session of Common Council, the following preamble and resolution were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, Divers complaints have been made in regard to the condition of the Gas Lamps in the First ward of the city, and the inefficient manner that they have been attended to; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas be instructed and required to investigate this matter and propose some measure to remedy the defect, and report the same.

Concurred in by Select Council.

On motion, adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils met in the chamber of the Common Council, President McBrier, of the Select Council, occupying the chair. The President announced the object of the meeting to be the reconsideration of the election held at the last meeting for Weighmaster of the Second ward. He read a communication from D. Macferron, Esq., Clerk of the Select Council, stating that an error had occurred in his tally of the election at the previous meeting. The President stated that this only proved that the most proverbially careful men would sometimes make mistakes.

A motion to proceed to a second ballot was carried. Much discussion ensued, and at length the roll was ordered to be called. Before the calling of the roll the name of Mr. Baxter was withdrawn. The balloting proceeded. The result was as follows: James Hunter, 14 votes; William Scandrett, 12 votes. Mr. Hunter, having received the majority of votes, was declared elected.

Mr. Megraw objected to the count, as his tally made it a tie, and moved to appeal. The motion to appeal was not seconded, and a motion to adjourn was made, but not seconded.

On motion, another ballot was taken with the same result as before announced.

Mr. Hunter was declared elected, and on motion the Councils adjourned to their respective chambers.

SEE the great fight between Helen Western and J. A. Herne, to night.

Coasting on the Streets—Serious Accident.

The practice of coasting on the public streets, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, is still being exercised by the youths of our cities and the neighboring boroughs. On Wednesday afternoon, a large sled, on which were seated four or five boys, came down Allen street, in Lawrenceville, and when crossing the track of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, on Butler street, struck an old man named John Schultz, crushing his right leg terribly. He was carried into the office of Dr. Smith, who, assisted by Dr Jacoby, amputated the leg below the knee. Death will probably be the result of the injury, as the injured man is well advanced in years and of feeble constitution.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, a party of four Germans, considerably under the influence of liquor, were riding in a sleigh past the Third Ward School House, Allegheny, when the horses attached to the sleigh became frightened and ran away, making a rapid turn at the corner of North Avenue and West street, upsetting the sleigh and throwing out the occupants. The frightened animals rushed down West street at a terrible gait, the sleigh coming in contact with a butcher wagon, which completely demolished it. Two little daughters of Mr. Brown, of Cedar Avenue, who were crossing at the corner of First street, were knocked down and trodden under the feet of the horses. One of the little girls was seriously hurt.

Two great plays at the Opera House for Helen Western's benefit to-night.

THE HOMŒPATHIC DISPENSARY DISSOLVED.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Dispensary, held on Wednesday at their rooms, No. 62 Fourth street, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Institution be and is hereby declared dissolved from this date.

Messrs. J. H. Scott, John T. Gray and Wm Means were appointed a committee, to whom all claims must be presented.

J. A. HERNE as Richmond for Helen Western's benefit. Opera House to night.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Home for the Friendless, one of the charitable institutions of our sister cities, has received a donation of $59 50 from the Union Skating Park, of Allegheny, that amount being their share of a benefit liberally divided among several institutions. The ladies having the Home in charge gratefully acknowledge the favor.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A young lady, while skating on the Union Park, Allegheny, yesterday, slipped and fell on her face on the ice, dislocating her nose.

FALL ON THE ICE.—A young lady, while walking up Fourth street yesterday, slipped on the ice and fell to the pavement with such force as to break her ankle.

THE SKATING TOURNAMENT.

The National Contest—Mr. Goodrich, of Illinois, Declared the Champion of America.

The grand National Skating Contest between gentlemen for a purse of four hundred dollars and the champion gold medal of America, closed yesterday afternoon at Central Park. During the morning the weather greatly moderated, which caused the ice to melt considerably. Another large crowd was present to witness the final performances, which greatly excelled those of the previous day. After the performances had been concluded, the Judges retired and after half an hour's absence returned and handed to the Secretary of the Park, T. A. Spence, Esq., their sealed decision. The decision was read by Mr. Spence, who announced that the Judges had awarded the prize and championship to Mr. S. T. Goodrich, of Bloomington, Illinois. This was totally unexpected to those who witnessed the two days' contest, the general opinion being that the contest was between Mr. John Engler, Jr., of Jersey City, N. J., and Mr. W. H. Bishop, of New York. The award did not seem to give satisfaction.

At nine o'clock in the evening a meeting was held in the Monongahela House, when the gold medal was presented to the champion. On motion, Mr Chas Burke was called to the chair, and the reporters of the press designated as secretaries. Mr T. A. Spence, Secretary of the Central Park, in a neat speech presented the medal, and was replied to by Mr. Potter on behalf of Mr Goodrich. Speeches were then made by Mr. Plimpton, of New York; Mr. W. H. Bishop, of New York; Capt. J. H. Miner, of Detroit, Michigan. Mr. C. Curtis, of Chicago Illinois; Mr. John Engler, Jr., of Jersey City, Mr. Reno, Mr. Henry Metzgar, Superintendent of the Union Park, and Mr D. P. Corwin, Superintendent of the Central Park. A vote of thanks was tendered by the contestants for the championship to the Managers of the Central Park for courtesies extended, after which the meeting adjourned.

The medal is made of eighteen carats gold, and was manufactured by John Stevenson & Sons, jewelers, on Market street, at a cost of fifty dollars. On one side is the inscription, "Champion of America and the Canadas," and a design of a skate. On the other side is the inscription, "Central Skating Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., January, 1867."

The weather proving favorable, the contest for the Championship of Allegheny county, between John H. Burgess and Chas. C. Crichlow, will be renewed at Central Park this afternoon. This will be an exciting contest, and it is hoped the judges may be competent.

Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

In the matter of the hearing in the case of Burgratius Sellman, asking that a writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued in the case of his son, who is in jail, charged with being a deserter, and which was fixed for ten o'clock yesterday morning, was, on motion of B. G. Childs, Esq., counsel for the relator, continued until Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The case of the United States vs. Thomas Davis, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was next taken up. On the 22d of December last, it appears, Davis purchased a turkey at the store of Charles Moritzon, in East Birmingham, for which he tendered in payment a twenty dollar note, purporting to be issued by the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Moritzon went out of the store to get it changed, when he ascertained that it was counterfeit. While he was gone, Davis left the store, leaving the turkey there. He was arrested on the following morning and held for trial. It was proven by the defense that Davis, during Mr. Moritzon's absence, left the store with a friend, leaving word that he would call in the morning and get the turkey and his change. The prosecution failed to show any "guilty knowledge," and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation.

United States vs. Wm. P. Evarts, of Union Mills, Erie county, Pa., impleaded with George N. Denning, of Rochester, N. Y., and Josiah B. Mosely, of Monroe county, N. Y. This was an action for debt, to recover penalty on oil bonds. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff of $947, to be released on payment of fifty cents.

Henry B. Ostrom, of Venango county, Pa., impleaded with S. F. Dewly and Henry C. Oblen. Action on oil bonds. Verdict of $1,100, to be released on payment of $556 48.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Moses Hampton.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, when the case of James Summerville *versus* Guyan C. Irvine, action to recover a contract alleged to have been made between the parties was taken up. The defendant, it is alleged, agreed to furnish a certain amount of lumber, and to deliver it at a short distance down the Ohio river, which contract he failed to perform. The case was concluded at noon, and the jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict, but had not returned at the adjournment of the Court.

After the jury had retired in the above case, the Clerk proceeded to call another jury, but only 28 jurors answered to their names this morning, the third of whom had left the court. Court adjourned until this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Hon. Thos. Mellon.

The case of Mrs. Antoinette Beaumont vs. Nimick & Co., action for damages, which was taken up in this Court on Tuesday, is still on trial. It will probably be submitted to the jury this morning.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to-day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 92. Sanderson vs. Kress, et al.
No. 73. C. Ihmsen & Sons vs. O'Hara Schulz & Co.
No. 96. Wooldridge Oil Refining Company vs. Equitable Insurance Co.
No. 97. Ward vs. Jones.
No. 97. Ward vs. Kane & Co.
No. 98. Mackey vs. Patton.
No. 99. Watson vs. Fleming.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 212. Mellon et al vs. Lockhart.
No. 17. Mrs. Hoffman vs. Obler.
No. 19. Edmundson vs. Heath.
No. 22. Dowling vs. Renuff, et al.
No. 23. Stephens vs. McDonald, et al.
No. 34. Greenawald vs. Berre.
No. 4. Milligan et al vs. Jones & Co.
No. 231. Fulton vs. Foster.

HELEN WESTERN as Richard III, with the celebrated combat—for her benefit.

The Western Penitentiary.

A Westmoreland county paper gives the following facts with reference to the prisoners in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny city, from that county. The facts are obtained from a bill rendered to the County Commissioners, from the Inspectors of the prison, for the year 1866. The total number of days charged against the county is 3,407, at 26½ cents per day, amounts to $902 86. A credit, by labor, of $340, 70 is given, which leaves a balance due the Penitentiary of $562,16. The twenty-six and a half cents per days includes provisions, medicines, clothing, fuel, &c. The number of convicts is fifteen, all males, two on charge of rape, nine years each, to date from November 21st, 1862; twelve charged with larceny, sentenced from one to five years; burglary, one, three years, from May 26th, 1866. Two convicted and sentenced were pardoned by the Governor.

THE ALLEGHENY SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Mrs. Rosa S. Baltzell, daughter of Mr. Henry Streng, who came nigh losing his life by being shot with a revolver fired by Jacob Baltzell, in Allegheny, about a month ago, yesterday appeared and lodged two informations before Alderman Strain, against her husband, Jacob Baltzell, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill, and surety of the peace. He is charged with having fired two shots at her, one of which took effect in the left shoulder, inflicting a severe wound, and also that he had several times threatened to kill her. Commitments were lodged against him for trial.

CANE PRESENTATION.—The Coopers' Association of Allegheny, met at the Hotel of Colonel George Gerst, in the Third ward, on Wednesday evening, and presented to Capt. Casper Gang a magnificent golden headed cane, as a token of their esteem for him as a gentleman, and for his meritorious services in the field. The presentation speech was made by U. C. Smith, Esq., and was responded to by Captain Gang, who thanked them in appropriate terms for their elegant gift.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.—The attention of capitalists is directed to the card of James Barns, on the first page, offering for sale his mill property in Greene county. It is represented to be one of the best woolen mill properties in the State, pays largely now, and its capacity can easily be increased. It is well worth the attention of capitalists who desire to invest in manufactures.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—James Black, of Hollidaysburg, an employee on a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was seriously injured on Tuesday last, near Black Log Station, by being caught between the bumpers of the cars. His right hand was severely crushed and he is also injured internally. He is now lying in a critical condition.

PALACE CAR DEMOLISHED.—A magnificent palace car, costing some thirty-two thousand dollars, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, while going at a rapid speed, jumped the track, on Wednesday night, and before it could be stopped, was completely demolished.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD if the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness without receiving any information from them. No charge for advice or consultation. Office, No. 194 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth streets.

CRAZY MAN IN THE LOCK-UP.—An old man named Alshoutz, residing in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, who has been insane for some time past, was lodged in the Allegheny lock-up yesterday, until an order can be procured from court ordering his removal to Dixmont.

AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—A remonstrance against the passage of the bill creating the office of an Assistant District Attorney in Allegheny county, which is now pending before the Legislature, has been started in this city, and has already received the signatures of about one hundred members of the Bar.

GAVE BAIL.—Herman Oehme, who was committed to jail on Tuesday by Justice Arent, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife, gave bail yesterday and was released.

ALL Goods at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER, at the Fifth street Clothing Bazaar, No. 71 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of ready made fine clothing, five thousand dollars' worth of fashionable hats and caps and four thousand dollars' worth of Gent's furnishing goods, must be sold within sixty days, at any price to quit business. Call early, if you wish to purchase a suit of clothes at half price, as such an opportunity will not be offered in this city again.

ICELAND MOSS CANDY for coughs, etc., sold at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

SINGLE and married men, order your shirts made at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

SEIBERT & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—This Fair and Festival will open at City Hall, on Monday next, February 4th, and continue two weeks. Arrangements have been made for a very pleasant and agreeable occasion. See advertisement in another column.

WILSON'S GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION is the only reliable cure, and although it may not effect a cure in every case, it will cure a larger proportion than any other known medicine. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

THE present term of the Western University will close February 1st, and the next term will commence Monday, February 4th. All desirous of connecting themselves with it, should be present at that time. Some new classes will be formed in important studies. The University was never more prosperous. The best advantages are enjoyed in Preparatory English, Preparatory Classical, Collegiate and Scientific Studies, Book Keeping and Penmanship are taught at low rates by a highly competent instructor. Instruction is given in Analytical Chemistry.

SUBURBAN HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—A. Leggate will offer at his Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, on Monday next, at two o'clock, the Gothic Cottage of five rooms and two acres planted with choice fruit, situated off the Perrysville road, adjoining McClintock place, and owned by Mr. Harbaugh. To insure competition and positive sale, the upset price is reduced to $3 500. This property is cheap at a thousand dollars over that sum. Terms—One-half cash, balance in five years.

CONSUMPTION CURED—CHARLES W. NOLEN'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—According to the evidence of the Medical Faculty, Cod-Liver Oil is the most effectual and reliable remedy known to exist.

The celebrated Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. George B. Wood, says, "No one medicine, or combination of medicines is known, which nearly equals it." In purchasing our Oil, Practitioners have the opportunity to procure for their patients that which is pure and fresh, and on which they may place firm reliance in all cases demanding the advantages which this agent can afford. Sold in bottles by the proprietors, Nolen & Sweeny, No. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia, and by druggists generally.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MF'G CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. eod

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Louis Meyers lodged complaint before Alderman Strain yesterday, against one Dr. Lazier, charging him with having obtained from him boarding to the amount of eighty-one dollars, by representing that he had money coming to him from Europe, and that he would pay it, which representations were false. The prosecutor keeps a boarding house in Allegheny. The accused was held for a hearing. George Uetz and L. Wagner entered cross-suits against each other for surety of the peace. Uetz resides on Market street, and Wagner on Penn street. They were both held for a hearing.

BEFORE JUSTICE AMMON.—Thos Henry was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, to answer a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Henry Simling.

BEFORE JUSTICE ARENT.—Philip Spider was before Justice Arent, of Reserve township, yesterday, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Conrad Wagner. Spider, in default of $500 bail, was committed to answer.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Helen Western will take her farewell benefit at the Opera House this evening, and presents a strong bill of attractions. The plays announced are "The Actress of Padua," and the last act of "Richard III." the beneficiary personating the principal characters in both. Mr. Herne will appear this evening as "Richmond." This bill should attract a full house.

Harry Overington, for a number of years past the attentive and urbane Treasurer of the Theater, has followed the fortunes of Manager Henderson, and will hereafter be found in the box office of the Opera House. Harry is an accomplished theatrical treasurer, enjoys the highest esteem of hosts of friends, and wherever his lot may be cast, the good wishes of all who know him will follow him.

THEATER COMIQUE.—The manager of the Theater Comique announces the extravaganza of "Pocahontas" for performance this evening, with an admirable cast of characters. The ballet troupe of handsome young ladies will appear in several beautiful ballets and dances, and Dick Sands will give his wonderful clog dance. A nautical drama will conclude the entertainment.

GERMAN THEATER.—This evening, the German dramatic company will perform at the Academy of Music as usual, except that the receipts of the occasion will be for the benefit of Miss Bertha Tonche, a popular and pleasing actress. The play will be "Griseldis," an interesting drama in five acts.

VARIETIES.—Mr. McFarland will, this evening, repeat his impersonation of the "Jibbenainosay" in "Nick of the Woods," to be followed by the sterling variety company in an attractive olio of singing, dancing and burlesques.

MASONIC HALL.—The weather has no effect upon the audiences at Masonic Hall, and the Fakir of Vishnu continues to attract great crowds to witness his magical performances, and participate in his distribution of presents. Last evening Miss Emma Acher, No. 93 Taylor avenue, Allegheny, drew the first prize, the sofa. To-night a hat-rack and a live pig will be among the gifts.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AND NOW.—Fifteen years ago HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

To day it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the only safe stimulant that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for seasickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the Miner's Medicine par excellence, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fever.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure, and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti bilious, antiscorbutic, aperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots, and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

It is also proper to say the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never, under any circumstances, by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DIED:

FAIRFIELD—This morning, 31st inst., E. E. FAIRFIELD, at her residence in Elizabeth.

Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, on FRIDAY MORNING.

BURKER—Last evening, at 11 o'clock, of typhoid fever, GEORGE H. BURKER, at the residence of his step father, Samuel C Burker, No. 25 Ferry street.

Announcement of funeral in the evening papers.

LOOMIS—At Saint Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday, January 24th, 1867, SARAH W., wife of Hon. A. W. Loomis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. M. Metcalf, Cliff street, at 2 o'clock THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S, 27 Fifth street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of SHOEMAKER, MILLER & CO., in Leavenworth, Kansas, until the 14th day of February, 1867, for

Grading and Masonry of 100 Miles of Union Pacific R. R., Eastern Division

Between Fort Ellsworth and Pond Creek, Kansas. Profiles and specifications will be ready for examination after the 1st day of February. The work must all be done during the Summer of 1867. Payments will be made in Cash every Thirty days.

The country is healthy and the work offers good inducements to contractors. For further information apply to GEO WALLACE, Superintendent Construction Junction City; GEORGE T. WICKES, Engineer, or R. SHOEMAKER, Assistant Manager, Leavenworth Kansas, or to T. F. OAKES, at the Office of the Union Pacific Railroad, corner Fifth and Oak streets, St. Louis.

R. M. SHOEMAKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD, LOUISVILLE, January 21, 1867.

In consequence of the snow, the time for examining work on the Cincinnati Branch of this Road is extended until February 15th, when the letting will take place as previously advertised.

L. M. ST. JOHN, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—

Sealed propositions for the materials and construction of the Alliance College Building, which is to be erected at Alliance, Ohio, the coming season, will be received by the Building Committee, at Alliance, until the

25TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

Propositions may be made for the materials and for the parts of the work separately, or for the whole together. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Banking House of Teeters, Milner & Paul, on and after the 5th day of January, 1867. Any information desired in regard to the building, may be obtained of S. C. PORTER, the Architect, at his office, No. 7 Perkins Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. B. MILNER, President of Board.
WM. S. PETTIT, Secretary.
Alliance, December 27, 1866.

F. H. DONALDSON, COAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the **Grover & Baker** NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at **50 18 FIFTH STREET.**

M. KEARNS' Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory, NO. 446 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., (Successors to S. Jones & Co.) Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets, **BANKERS AND BROKERS,** DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31st., 1867.

The bill prepared by Mr. Connell, under the advice of the State Treasurer, to create a new loan of twenty millions for the redemption of the old loans that have been for a good while due, passed promptly the Senate on Tuesday. It authorizes the State to borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent., payable in Philadelphia semi-annually. The bonds are to be payable as follows: Five millions at any time after five years and within ten years; eight millions at any time after ten years and within fifteen years; and ten millions at any time after fifteen years and within twenty-five years. Bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, are to be received in payment of the loan. There are suitable regulations in the bill, and it provides also that hereafter all State bonds shall be paid at maturity. Another good provision is, that all loans of the State not yet due shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation. The House of Representatives should not lose any time in concurring in this important measure. It is scandalous that a State with such a revenue as Pennsylvania should have a large portion of its debt overdue. It is also not to the credit of the State that the bonds should be taxed as they now are. There was a time when it seemed necessary to impose such tax, but that time has passed. Remove such tax, and the bonds of Pennsylvania will rate as high in the market as those of any other State. The passage of Mr. Connell's bill will make it nearly certain that the debt of the State will be wholly extinguished within twenty-five years, for the revenue is already increasing much faster than the expenses, and a gradual diminution of State taxes may be looked for with certainty.

—The quotations received to-day from the New York Stock Board at S. S. Bryan's, show a slight decline:

Gold	134¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	107¾
" 5-20's 1862	107⅜
" 5-20's 1865	107⅛
" new issues 1865	105⅝
" 7-30's	104⅜
Michigan Southern	69⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	77
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	94¾
Erie	54⅜
W. U. Telegraph Co.	43⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	93⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	34⅛
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	61

AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.

Erie	55⅞
Michigan Southern	70½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	77⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	93⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	35⅜
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	62½
New York Central, ex div., 3 per cent	97

MINING STOCKS

Gregory	10½	Hope	50c
Quartz Hill	3⅜	Corydon	7½
Smith & Parmelee	5⅞		

—The New York Central Railroad has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on the 20th of February.

—The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, for the week ending January 19, were as follows:

1867	$108 919
1866	102 242
Increase	$ 6 677

The traffic of the Western Union Railroad for the third week in January was:

1867	$8 819
1866	9 511
Decrease	$ 692

The earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for the same week were:

1866	$20 845
1867	19 261
Decrease	$ 1 584

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad earned the same week:

1867	$20,386
1866	17,418
Increase	$ 2 968
From January 1 to January 23:	
1867	$61 870
1866	54 388
Increase	$ 4 482

—The Detroit Board of Trade through a special committee, have published a report on the Currency question in pamphlet form. The sentiment of the committee is embodied in the following synopsis, which, we may add, represents the views of the great majority of the Western trading classes:

"Greenbacks and National Currency satisfactory, and should not be destroyed.

"The circulating medium not 'redundant.' In [illegible] Let it come when the balances of foreign trade invite it.

"Revenue of Government, under existing laws, over $200,000,000 more than required. The [illegible] to speedy resumption without [illegible] a bigger tariff on imports and [illegible] Revenue Taxation. [illegible]

"The public debt should not be paid by the present generation.

"In favor of a free National Banking Law."

The following were the closing prices for the principal Copper shares: [illegible] —*Boston Advertiser, Jan. 29.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 31 1867.

The month closes with a dull market. The amount of business transacted daily is perhaps less than that which was at the commencement of the year, and with there is but little probability of a speedy revival of trade. There has been no material change in prices during the month. The indications to-day are for a thaw, but it is doubtful if the opening of river navigation would have much effect on business. It may create a little more vitality for a short time, but that would be the extent. The action of Congress on taxation [illegible] some shape the questions before it of more vital importance to the mercantile interests than the work they are doing, would be the only thing that will speedily revive trade. But Congress is wasting the short session in debating bills of but little consequence, as for instance, a bill was introduced on Saturday, authorizing the Postoffice Department to run expresses for the delivery of money, merchandise, &c., on the great railroad and steamboat routes of the country. Commenting upon this, an exchange pithily remarks: "We shall soon hear of propositions to give the Government control of all the railroad and steamship lines and perhaps a law to print all the newspapers, carry on all the factories, and manage all the mercantile operations of the country."

We condense from our exchanges the following review of markets:

NEW YORK.

The *Commercial List* of Wednesday says:

Coffee—The market for Rio remains firm, with a continued inquiry from the trade, but the extreme advance noticed in our last is hardly sustained, and we modify our quotations a little. The sales were 4000 bags Rio per Psyche, 965 do, balance per G Kyphan, 300 do balance per G Anna 2015 do per Jessie Scott 500 do to arrive per St Ursula, 4000 do to arrive per Palmer, all on private terms; 1000 do per Mary Brock 12¾c gold in bond. The cargo of 4100 bags per Christiane, from Rio, reported below in our last and added to the stock is now understood to have sunk off Sandy Hook, and is of course a total loss. West India descriptions are also in fair request and the market is firm at our revised quotations. Sales 1375 bags Laguayra, part 17¾c; 100 Ceylon, 100 Jamaica, and 1,000 mats Java, on terms we did not learn; and in Boston, 1200 bags Jacmel at 11c gold, in bond; delivered here. The stock of Rio in this country is 41,871 bags here, 12,000 at New Orleans, 2300 at Galveston, 1800 at Mobile, 2000 at Savannah, and 7300 at Baltimore—together 68,633 bags.

Molasses—We notice the second arrival of new crop Cuba Muscovado (Clenfuegos) viz: 247 hhds, 37 tcs, and 30 bbls per Br brig [illegible] eresta, 23d inst, which has been sold at 50 cents. The market for old crop is weak for the better grades, and pending further arrivals of new crop, prices favor buyers; but low grades, with a revival in the Distilling demand, are quite firm. The other sales are 60 hhds Porto Rico in lots, at 48a 60 cents, 39 hhds and 8 tcs Cuba Muscovado, in lots, 39a43 cents, 338 hhds Barbadoes, 44a45c, 4 mos; 65 St. Vincent and 425 Porto Rico, on terms we did not learn. Of New Orleans the stock is reduced but maintained, 241 bbls brought 84a88c cash. We understand that the present crop of New Orleans is about 45,000 bbls, some 18a20,000 of which have come to this market and 5,000 more are expected—the remainder will be taken for consumption in the South and West. The stock yesterday was about 500 hhds Porto Rico, 3,900 Cuba, &c., and 150 bbls New Orleans. By auction, 525 bbls New Orleans sold at 85a89½c; and 75 hhds Porto Rico, 46a48c cash.

Rice—Carolina is in fair request, with sales of 150 tcs at $10 25a10 75, with a little choice at $10 87½ cash—an outside price. Rangoon is quiet. 9,082 bags damaged Java, ex ship Rangoon, will be offered at auction at noon to-morrow, 31st inst.

Sugar—The business in raw continues only to a moderate extent being much restricted by the ice-bound condition of the harbor and city, but the market remains firm, and prices are well sustained and quite uniform at the currency of Friday last. The advices from Cuba are calculated to strengthen the views of holders. We notice the first arrival of new crop Cuba, viz: 56 hhds and 9 tcs per Br Brig Teresita from Cienfuegos 23d inst, and sold since our last at 10 cents, classing about fair refining. Refined is inactive but firm and unchanged in prices: Hard 15c, soft white 13¾ a15½c and yellow 11½a13½c. Messrs. Stuart's quotations will be found, as usual, on the second page. The sales of raw, besides that noticed above, are 377 hhds Cuba at 10a11¼c; 108 Porto Rico 11¼a12c and 540 bxs Havana 10¾a10⅝c, 4 mos; besides which 425 hhds Cuba have been bought to come here from a coastwise port. The stock yesterday was about 22,700 hhds. 34,900 bxs and bskts 118,6?4 bags sugar, and 83 hhds Melado.

Tea—The market for green is very firm, with a continued good inquiry especially for fine qualities, which are offered sparingly. Black are firm, but not active. The sales are 2,000 pkgs new crop Oolong, per Samuel Russell; 2,210 ½ chests green. 4,000 do to arrive, 593 uncolored Japan, and 390 colored do, all at very full prices.

Flour—With continued stringency in the money market, the restrictions upon transportation imposed by the rigors of the season, and a rigidly contracted local trade demand, a further decline of 25 to 50 cents has been established on the medium and good grades of State and Western flour. The low qualities continue relatively firmer than trade and fancy brands, but these are also from 10 to 20 cents lower than at the date of our last. For export there is no inquiry at the ruling currency, which is above the limits of shippers orders. California flour has moved only in a jobbing way, at $15a15 25 per barrel, in 50lb sacks.

Grain—The Wheat market continues extremely dull, and prices have gradually shaded, closing fully 5 per cent. lower on spring kinds. Millers continue to operate very sparingly, owing to the depressed condition of the Flour market, while current prices are considerably above export orders. As a consequence of the dullness there is but little diminution of the stock in store, which in connection with the fact that the prospective supplies from California are large, lessens the desire on the part of holders, especially of white Wheat, to realize, for continuing such an unstable condition, however, that this could not be done, except at the expense of a marked decline. The sales are 37,000 bushels at $2 36 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 11a2 13 for No 3 do; $3 00a3 03 for Amber State, and $3 60 for white Canada, closing unsettled.

LOUISVILLE.

Provisions.—The market was less active, says the *Courier* of Tuesday, with sales of 120 bbls mess pork, in lots, at $21 50. Bulk meats are in demand, with sales of 40,000 lbs at 8¾a11½c for shoulders and clear sides, packed; 14 casks shoulders at 8⅞a9c, 47 do clear rib sides and clear sides at 12a12¾c; 20 hhds clear sides at 11½c. Bacon unchanged; sales 77 casks in lots on orders: shoulders, 11½a12c; rib sides 13½c; clear sides, 14c; hams, 16a16½c. Lard quiet; sales of 60 tierces prime at 12½a12¾ cents, 20 do at 13c; 85 kegs at 13¾a14c; retail 11½c for tierces and kegs.

Tobacco—The market is quiet and receipts light. The weather being too cold and dry for the farmers to prize their tobacco and the suspension of navigation are the main causes of meager receipts. The offerings to-day were 30 hogsheads, with only 1 rejection; sales include 2 hogsheads at $2 75a2 90, 12 at 3 00a3 90, 4 at 4 00a4 50, 2 at 5 00a5 20, 4 at 12 00a12 75, 3 at 13a13 75.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *North American* of Wednesday quotes as follows:

Fish—In Mackerel there is very little doing. Small sales from store are making at $22 50a23 00 for shore No. 1's, $21 for Bay No. 1's, $19 for shore No. 2's, $19 for Bay No 2's, and $14 50a15 00 ℔ bbl for No. 3's. Codfish are selling at 6a6½c ℔ lb. Pickled Herring remain as last quoted.

Fruit—In foreign there is very little doing. Lemons sell at $5a6 ℔ box, and Havana Oranges at $8a10 ℔ bbl. as to condition. Green Apples are scarce; sales are making at $4a7 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are in demand at an advance with sales of 160 000 lbs at from 8a 12c ℔ lb as to quality. Dried Peaches are scarce, with sales of unpared quarters at 16a17c; halves at 19a20c, and pared at from 35a40c ℔ lb.

Flour—The market continues extremely dull, there being no inquiry except for small lots for the supply of the trade at $8 00a8 75 per bbl for superfine; $9 00a10 50 for extras, $11 00a12 75 for low grade and choice North west extra family; Pennsylvania and Ohio do do at $12 a14 and fancy brands at $14 50a16 50 per bbl. Rye flour and corn meal dull; 50 bbls of the former sold at $7, a decline.

Grain—The market continues very bare of prime wheat, and this is the only kind wanted. Small sales of red at $2 85a3 25, and white at $3 20a3 40. Rye ranges from $1 35 to $1 37. Corn is very quiet: sales of 3,000 bushels new yellow at 98c to $1. Oats sell slowly at 57a 58c. Prices of barley and malt are nominally unchanged.

The receipts per railroad since our last were as follows: Flour, 182 bbls; Corn, 197 sacks; Barley, 242 sacks; Wheat, 150 sacks; Oats, 198 sacks, and Bulk Meats, 1,000 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—The stocks are reduced considerably, and holders are firm. We quote sales at $3 00 $4 75 per bbl, as to quality. We note a sale of 20 bbls choice to-day at $4 50.

BEANS—The transactions are light, and the stocks of choice articles are small. We quote prime small white at from $2 50 to $2 75, and navy at $3 ℔ bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts are only moderate, and there is a continued fair demand. We quote prices ranging from 30 to 35c as to freshness and condition. Sales to-day of 10 bbls roll at 33c, and 2 boxes do at 35c, are reported.

DRIED FRUITS—There is some important change to note. Dried apples are selling in small lots at 9 to 10c, and peaches at from 17 to 20c. We have reported sales to-day of 120 bbls dried apples at 9½c, delivered at railroad depot.

EGGS—The receipts are quite light and inadequate to the demand. A considerable advance has been established. Eastern buyers have taken most of the surplus stock noted some time back. We quote prices ranging from 35 to 38c as condition.

FLOUR—The market rules quiet, but firm. The further decline of from 25c to 50c per bbl in the Eastern market has had no effect on this market. Holders are careless about selling, except at full prices. The supply on hand is very light, and the receipts meager. We quote prices of choice spring brands at from $12 to $12 75 per bbl. Winter is quoted at from $13 75 to $15. Fancy brands are scarce and held at from $16 to $17.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is very light, and prices are nominally quiet at from $3 25 to $3 75 per hundred.

RYE FLOUR—Market dull at from $7 50 to $8 per bbl.

GRAIN—The General features of the wheat market remain unchanged. There is but little doing. The receipts are light. We continue to quote winter at from $2 90 to $3; No 1 spring $2 60, and No 2 $2 45@2 50.

CORN—Market dull and unchanged in prices. We quote nominally at from 68 to 75c per bushel.

OATS—There is hardly any demand. We quote by the car at from 47 to 48c per bushel, and from store at 50c.

HAY—We quote prime timothy selling from country wagons at from $25 00@32 00 per ton. A sale to-day of one-half a car load at $28 00 per ton is reported.

Groceries.

The market is very quiet and prices nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 26½c; prime, 25@25½c; roasting, 23c.

BROWN SUGARS—New Orleans, 14c; Porto Rico, 12 @13½c; Cuba, 11½@12c; Hard, 16c; A Coffee, 15c; extra C, 14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90c; Porto Rico, 80c; English Island, 80c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 10; Booth & Edgar, 80c; Franklin, 80c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90c@$1 75; Imperial, $1 50@ 1 80; Gunpowder, $1 50@1 80; Oolong, 75c@$1 20.

FISH—No 1 Shore Mackerel, $24 50 per bbl; half do, $13 25; No. 1 Bay do, $22 50; half do, $12 25; No. 2 Mackerel, $17 00; No. 3 do, $16 50; White Fish, ½ bbl, $8 50; Labrador Herring ½ bbl, $10 00.

SOAP—B. T. Babbitt's, 13c; Jesse Oakley's, 13c; common, 5@10c; Colgate Toilet, 25c.

SPICES—Allspice, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Ginger, 35c; Mustard 50c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 65; Cassia, 80c.

BUCKETS—3 hoops, $4 00 per doz; 2 hoops, $3 40 do.

TUBS—No 1, 3 hoops, $15 00 per doz; No. 2, 3 hoops, $13 00 do; No 3, 2 hoops $12 50.

CHEESE—Goshen, 22c; Western Reserve, 16c; Factory, 17½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Tarentum, $11 25; Philadelphia, $9 00; Hammel's Extract, tin cans, $6 50 per gross, paper $4 25 do.

CANDLES—P. & C. Star, 25c; Mould, 15c.

CLOTHES PINS—$1 40 per box.

HOMINY—$7 00 per bbl.

INDIGO—$1 75 per lb, Indigo Blue, $3 00 per gross.

MATCHES—$2 50 per gross; parlor, $4 25 do.

LARD OIL—P. & C., $1 15 per gallon.

PIPES—$2 00 per box.

PICKLES—Boston, 90c per 100.

RICE—Carolina, 11c; Patna, 9½c.

SODA—Bi Carb, 11c; Sal Soda 5c.

STARCH—Silver Gloss, 12½c; Madison, 8c; Woods, 7½c.

WASHBOARDS—$4 25 per doz.

YEAST POWDER—$2 25 per box.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 31, 1867.

CATTLE—The falling off in the supply this week was large. Notwithstanding the number offered, prices declined at least one dollar per cwt on the better descriptions. The number of buyers on hand was not large, whilst these present were disposed to purchase very sparingly. The rates were as follows, together with the number sold:

January 24—966 head	$4 85@7 50
January 31—677 head	4 87@6 50

Making a decline in sales of 289 head. The market closed with the advantages on the side of buyers.

HOGS—The market since our last has ruled firm, with an active demand, at higher prices. The advance in prices during the week being $1 00@1 25 ℔ cwt, with plenty of purchasers at the advance. The operations for the past two weeks were as follows:

January 24—8,879 head	$5 00@6 50
January 31—4,783 head	6 25@7 42

A falling off in the number sold amounting to 4,096 head. The market closed very firm.

SHEEP—The market during the week was firm, and prices have further advanced. Buyers were plenty. The sales exceed the previous week 328 head. The sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

January 24—3,779 head	$4 40@5 75
January 31—3,107 head	4 00@6 25

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Crawford	J Ennl	180	17,580	$5 75
J K Robb	J Kirk	174	16,350	5 80
J H Gomery	Pidcock & Co	325	32 775	5 80
D B Conley	Pidcock & Co	200	17 850	5 80
Nickersham	Kirk	159	14,335	5 80
D Fily	Pidcock & Co	148	1,346	5 60
J Hanlon	O Wolf	95	7 635	4 00
Murray	Holmes & Phiser	361	30 135	5 75
W W McNall	Pidcock & Fris	184	15 835	4 75
D Halser	Pidcock & Kris	84	6 725	4 80
J Brother	John Loyd	164	15 600	6 25
Brickville	John Loyd	128	11 175	6 25
J Beatt	McCalo & Co	176	14 900	5 85
Stan hoff	McCann & Co	28	2 175	5 25
J Larner	G Hesser & Co	355	35 590	5 25
H H Brooks	G Hesser & Co	183	17 025	6 00
S Johnson	G Hesser & Co	166	18,035	6 00
Blackwood	G Hesser & Co	160	14 950	5 75
J Morgan	G Hesser & Co	96	8,110	5 75
Morris	G Hesser & Co	169		$6 ℔ hd
Coulter	G Hesser & Co	82		$6 ℔ hd
Thompson	G Hesser & Co	90		$6 ℔ hd
S Made	G Hesser & Co	369		$5 75 hd

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Pollock	Gross	17	19 550	$6 50
Graham	Smith	19	19 300	5 25
Mertz	Holloway	20	23,500	
Keys	Lewis	18	18,175	5 62
Aull	Lewis	21	20,900	5 60
Heskett	Kloop	19	18,875	5 50
Thompson	Snyder	34	36 925	5 75
Silvers	Gallagher	162	13 900	5 00
Smith	Lanahan	37	38,750	6 00
Smith	Smith & Co	17	16 675	4 70
Moore	Porter	19	19,575	5 50
Williamson	Walters	170	17,025	6 05
Huff	Richards	20	24 330	6 40
Huff	Votter	10	9 800	6 35
Phillips	Stump	38	40,825	6 12
Thompson	Moses	18	19 075	6 25
Kelley	Phillips	17	17 750	5 75
Smith & T	Hilgrosse	19	20,425	6 35
Smith & T	Votter	63	71,500	6 25
Carpenter	Phillips	18	19 280	6 00
Huff	Baker	6	4 870	5 00
Huff	Young	18	18 925	6 50
Huff	Ardie	20	18 925	4 87
Huff	Seiker	37	41 275	6 50
Lafferty	Clemens	15	18 325	6 30
Huff	McCarroll	76	17,600	6 25

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No	Weight.	Price
G Miller	Gilchrist & Co	90	27,200	$6 50
Henderson	Gilchrist & Co	204	57,390	6 75
G Holmes	Gilchrist & Co	106	20,365	6 60
M Johnson	Gilchrist & Co	416	118,345	6 80
M Johnson	Gilchrist & Co	55	16,510	6 80
Henderson	Gilchrist & Co	113	25 960	7 00
Henderson	Gilchrist & Co	46	13,525	7 00
B B Graham	Gilchrist & Co	111	24,760	6 75
Lafferty & H	Gilchrist & Co	252	52 735	7 00
Lafferty & H	Gilchrist & Co	85	16 000	7 00
Johnson	Gilchrist & Co	204	60,165	7 25
Johnson	Gilchrist & Co	75	21 590	7 25
Johnson	Gilchrist & Co	61	14,540	7 25
Johnson	Gilchrist & Co	117	28,365	7 25
Johnson	Gilchrist & Co	45	13,295	7 25
G W & S Miller	Singer & Im	103	29 030	6 70
Logan & M	Singer & Im	56	15,110	6 75
A Zeit	Singer & Im	111	22,635	6 60
Holmes & Bro	Singer & Im	113	26,171	7 00
Thompson & S	Singer & Im	194	25,755	7 25
C K Warner	Singer & Im	51	14,000	7 25
E Milligan	Singer & Im	10	2,925	7 25
W Coulter	Singer & Im	55	11 940	7 00
P Donkin	Singer & Im	53	14,300	7 37
Cox & McClain	Singer & Im	164	52,375	7 50
Cox & McClain	Singer & Im	66	10,125	7 12
R Cochran	Singer & Im	115	26 160	7 42
A C Robinson	Singer & Im	109	22,625	7 10
W Friend	Singer & Im	100	20,250	7 25
J B Huff	Crouse & E	82	12,975	6 50
Fox & Slowen	Crouse & E	101	29 485	6 70
T Lamb	Crouse & E	43	15 000	7 00
Holmes & Phiper	Ristine	105	22,625	6 60
Holmes & Phiper	G Emerick & Co	154	37 400	6 70
E Carpenter	Ward, P & Co	23	4,725	6 80
F Carpenter	Hedges	55	11,125	6 80
G Emerick & Co	W Leeds	53	11 675	7 00
G Emerick & Co	W Leeds	59	12,710	7 12
G Emerick & Co	W Leeds	91	21 165	7 25
Glass & Akins	Holmes	131	31,360	7 20
D Thomas	Logan & M	71	17,885	7 10
J Mains	Logan & M	88	22 465	7 10
S Adrien	C A Murphy	64	12 875	6 25
G Shannon	Holmes	51	9,760	6 50
W Snyder	P & Erisman	35	5,310	6 70
D Heiser	P & Erisman	47	7 525	6 70
C K Warner	Hedges	70	9,725	6 62
J Irwin	C A Murphy	65	15,275	6 75
E William	Hedges	50	9,925	6 45
G W Spohn	Hedges	70	9,725	6 62
Singer & Imhoff	C A Murphy	66	10,125	7 12

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 31, 1867.

CATTLE—The market since our last was fairly supplied. The largest portion, however, being of an inferior description, sold at pretty low prices. Medium qualities found ready purchasers at last week's quotations. The principal sales were in a retail way to city butchers. Large dealers were not in the market. The cattle offered were not of a very desirable shipping kind. The offerings and sales this week were 429 head against 527 the previous week, a falling off reaching 98 head. Of the number sold this week the prices of 198 head were furnished for reported sales. Of 231 head the terms were withheld. The rates this week were $3 50@7 50; last week, $4 00@7 38 ℔ cwt.

HOGS—The season being pretty much over, there was a falling off in the offerings and demand. The principal operations were in a small way. Last week's sales were 300 head, at $6 00@7 25; this week's were 200 head, at $6 50@7 25. A slight advance in prices and a decrease in transactions.

SHEEP—There was an increased demand for sheep this week. The sales were the largest we have reported at these yards for some time, amounting in the aggregate to 450 head at prices ranging from $3 80@6 50 per head. Last week prices were $5 00@6 25.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE.

Verner & Hartman sold 14 head at $3 75@4 75 per cwt.
Aull & Lafferty so'd 41 head at $3 50@6 25 per cwt.
McAllister & Carr sold 20 head at $4 00@6 50 per cwt.
James Morgan sold 14 head at $4 00@7 50 per cwt.
Greenwald & Kahn sold 32 head at $5 50@7 50 per cwt.
Meyers & Needy sold 18 head; terms were withheld.
Rothschilds sold 19 head at $4 00@7 50 per cwt.
Marks & Trauerman sold 60 head at $5 60@7 50 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 31, 1867.

There is very little doing in the Dry Goods Market. Prices have remained the same for many weeks. At present no concession in prices would revive trade, as all dealers are buying very sparingly and inclined to wait until the end of February, or first of March, before stocking up. We quote:

Sheetings	22@22½c
Merrimac Prints	18c
Sprague "	18c
American "	17½c
Amoskeag "	17½c
DeLaines	25c
Ticking	22@47c

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Beeves—receipts light; market quiet; prices favor sellers. Sheep quiet; moderate receipts; fair to prime 7a8c. Swine firm at 8a 8½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, January 31st, 1867.

BUSINESS.—The market was dull. The sales reported were on a limited scale, merely to meet the wants of the local trade. The receipts by rail were 374 barrels. The sales made were on a small scale, as follows: 500 barrels Crude, March, April and May delivery, 8½c bulk, gravity 40@44; barrels included at the usual advance.

REFINED OIL—We did not learn of a single sale for present or future delivery. The rates current for some time past will answer on the present occasion.

In New York crude is reported by the *Commercial List*, of Wednesday, as very dull. The arrivals have been quite liberal and the demand light, and prices are decidedly in buyers' favor—we quote at the close 12½a13c in bulk, and 19c in shipping order, for regular gravity. The sales were 1500 bbls 40a47 gravity at 19a 19½c in shipping order, 14½c packages returned, and 12½a12c in bulk; 1100 bbls, at Elizabethport, 13c in bulk; and 1000 do in bulk for February, 14c S O. for 40a 47 gravity, and 14½c S, O. for 40a45 gravity. For refined in bond, there is some little demand for export, but the difficulty of negotiating freight tends to restrict operations and the market closes dull at 28a28½c for prime L. S. to W., 29½a30c for S. W., and 31a32c for P. W.; the sales are 500 bbls L. S. to W. at 28c; 4,000 do S. W. 29a30c; 1,000 do do for February, 30c S. O., 750 do 30½c B. O., and 1,000 do do for March, 31½a32½ B. O. Free is scarce, but the demand is light and prices are nominal.

The receipts since January 1 were 62,727 bbls, against 95,747, same time last year. The exports from New York since January 1st were 1,838,093 gallons; and from other ports in the United States 1,098,116 gallons. Total 2,936 209 gallons, against 5,155 991 gallons same time last year; 848 886 gallons same time of 1865 and 1,911,466 gallons in 1864.

In Philadelphia prices are reported by the *American* of Wednesday, as unsettled and drooping. We quote crude at 18a18½c. 4,000 bbls of refined, in bond, sold at 27½a28c for present and 29a31c for future delivery. Free sells in a small way at 47a49c per gallon.

The Oil City *Register*, of Tuesday, says: The market for crude is very dull, and tending downward. At the wells holders are disposed to accept figures below their ideas of Saturday last, but we hear of no sales to-day. Rates nominally $1 80a1 90 up the creek, and $2 20a 2 30 here. Although the sledding is good, there seems to be but little oil moving except on oil contracts—while the railroad facilities are hardly one-half occupied.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Wednesday, says: The petroleum market on the creek has come to a decided stand still, not a single transaction having been reported to-day. This state of the market is mainly owing to the fact that the heaviest shipping firms are almost destitute of present means of transporting oil. The bulk cars are still blockaded on the Atlantic and Great Western and New York and Erie Railroads. There were about twenty empty bulk cars on the Oil Creek Railroad below Titusville to day, but these were immediately filled with oil which had been previously purchased. The majority of the producers, including all the large ones are holding firm, and many of them have a sufficient amount of tankage to hold for a week or ten days to come. The inquiry to day was fair but the producers were unwilling to sell as the buyers were without means to move the oil immediately. On Pioneer Run $2 00 were offered for 47 gravity oil delivered on the cars, and $1 95 for 49 gravity oil delivered on the cars. At Petroleum Centre $2 00 were offered for 45 gravity oil delivered on the platform.

Crude Oil Receipts per Railroads.

J K Barbour	100	S McMahan	109
D Bly	55	J Baxter	55
J Ritchie	55		
Total			374

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Lucesco Oil Co., 222 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 150 bbls refined, Phila.
P. Weisenberger, 112 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Liberty Oil Company, 109 bbls refined, Phila.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the Independent.]

Trade continues inactive. There is also considerable distrust and anxiety, which checks any early purchases of moment. Money matters being so unsettled hampers dealers. Credit is more circumscribed. Having been unduly enlarged and extended last year, a reaction is now seriously felt. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in limited request, but prices appear steady. Bleached goods are also without demand, and only a few of the finest grades are selling. Heavy drills are in some demand, but light weights are dull. Canton flannels are quiet. Stripes inactive and prices weak. Ticks without change. Heavy denims are in small request only. Prints elicit a little more inquiry, but only very desirable goods in quality and designs sell. Some new patterns are offering. Delaines are in moderate request, and Italian cloths sell rather better. Broadcloths are being bought by the clothing trade to complete assortments. Cassimeres, even of the most desirable qualities, are without buoyancy, and job lots are being sold very low. Satinets inactive. Flannels are in little request, and blankets are inactive. There is no change in the market for foreign goods. Lawns, linens, and dress goods for the South are in request and some lots of seasonable fabrics have been sold at auction, realizing sail factory prices. Staple silks and dress goods continue to attract buyers to a moderate extent. There are, however, no indications of an active demand for spring goods. Dealers are watching the movements of Congress, both with regard to the tariff and the currency and to such public impending measures which, if carried out, will unsettle the public mind and limit business. Trade now wants to be let alone, and would gladly see Congress adjourn without doing anything.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 31, 1867.

MONEY—Market decidedly stringent. Exchange quiet.

FLOUR—Dull with a declining tendency.

WHEAT—Fairly active at $2 18@2 18½ for No. 1, and $1 81½@1 82 for No 2.

CORN—Active at 74½@75c.

OATS—Steady.

MESS PORK—A shade higher, with sales at $18 50@ 18 87½.

BULK MEATS—In good request and held very firmly; sales of shoulders at 7½c, loose; sweet pickled hams in good request, with sales at 11@11½c. Cumberland middles steady at 9½@9¾c packed.

LARD—Quiet but firm at 11½@12c.

GREEN HAMS—From slaughtered hogs sold at 9½@ 9¾c, shoulders at 6½c.

LIVE HOGS—Firm and tend upward; sales at $6 05@ 6 50.

DRESSED HOGS—In active request for shipment, at an advance of 5@10c in medium and 20@30c on choice lots. The market closes firm at $7 20a7 45, dividing on 200 lbs, and $7 70@7 80 for choice heavy weights. Receipts 2 900 hogs.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 135½.

NEW YORK, January 31—P. M.

THE STOCK MARKET

There was a better feeling in financial circles to-day, and the disposition to sell was less marked. Stocks opened dull and drooping, but improved at the regular boards, and closed quite strong, especially in Erie, Southern and North Western preferred. Latest prices; Ohio Certificates, 24a25½c; Western Union, 44¾a45⅜; Central, 96⅞a97, Ex-dividend; Erie, 55⅝a55¾; Hudson, 127; Reading 103½a104; Michigan Central, 107½ a108; Pittsburgh 78⅛; Toledo, 119; Rock Island 91½a 94½; Ft. Wayne, 96a96⅝; North Western, 35⅛; Preferred, 62⅝; Wabash, 41¾; Old Southern, 70⅝a71.

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet and steady; coupon 5 20's '62, 107½; do, 105¾; do new '65, 104½; treasuries, 104⅜; 10 40's, 99⅝; Ohio 6's, 1876, par; new tens, 63.

GOLD

Weak at 135½.

MINING SHARES

Firmer: Gregory closed weak at 10 20; Corydon, 770; Smith & Parmelee, 610; Gold Hill, 460a465; American flag, 110 Gunnel, 110.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Money steady at 6a7 per cent. Sterling dull at 108a108½. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 134¾, advancing to 135¾, and closing at 135½. Government stocks without decided change. Freights to Liverpool dull and lower, with engagements of 15,000 bushels of corn at 8¾d per sail.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Cotton dull, and drooping. Sales of 2800 bales of upland, middling, 34c. Flour dull, and from 15 to 25 cents lower; receipts 6,175 barrels; sales 7 600 barrels, superfine State and Western $9 10a9 75; extra Western $10 11 25; shipping brands of round hoop Ohio $10 80a11 75; trade brands $11 60a14; fancy and extra southern $13 30a16 00. Whisky nominal. Wheat dull, and from 3 to 5 cents lower; sales of 7,000 bushels No 1 and 2 Milwaukee at $2 20; and 7,000 bushels No 1 Chicago at about $2 22. Rye dull and heavy. Barley—Sales 2,500 bushels 4 rowed State, at $1 06, and 19,000 bushels Canada West free, at $1 12a 1 18. Barley malt dull. Corn unsettled; receipts 2,600 bushels; sales 38 000 bushels; mixed Western, in store, $1 08½a1 09; afloat, $1 13. Oats lower; receipts 4 685 bushels; small sales of Western at 60a 62c. Groceries dull. Petroleum dull; crude 19c; refined in bond 28a30c. Hops quiet at 35a70c. Pork steady but less active; sales 4600 bbls at $19 75a20 50 for new mess, closing at $20 25, cash. for Western; $18 87a 19 25 for old mess, closing at $19 00, cash; $16 62a17 00 for prime, and $19 00a20 00 for prime mess; also 2500 bbls new mess at $20 37a21 12, seller and buyer February and March. Beef heavy; sales 400 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams firm; sales 240 tierces at $31 00a 35 00. Bacon quiet; sales 270 boxes at 10¾c for Cumberland cut; 12c for short clear, and 11¾c for short ribbed. Cut meats firm; sales 350 pkgs at 8¾a9¾c for shoulders and 10a12½c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 9¼a9¾c for Western; fancy do at 10c. Lard heavy; sales 580 bbls at 11¾a12½c for old, and 12¾a13c for new, and small lots 13¾a13¾c. Butter firm. Cheese quiet.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—The weather is very mild and the snow thawing rapidly, and the prospect of a speedy resumption of navigation has caused holders of produce to ask higher prices, but high freights induced buyers to hold off. Tobacco nominally unchanged. Cotton quiet at 31c for strict middling. Flour dull and unchanged; business very small. Wheat dull; millers are standing off for lower prices. Small sales of strictly prime at $2 80. Corn firm and higher, at 78½a85c. Oats firm at 65a66c. Provisions easy. Mess pork $19 50a20. A large lot of loose bulk shoulders at Peoria sold at 7¾c loose. Bulk meats to arrive, 7¾c for shoulders, 10½c for hams and clear sices. City bacon clear sides 13c; sugar-cured hams 15c, a decline, and canvassed 16¾c. Lard 11a12c for country. Hogs firmer at $6 25a6 65, packing is almost closed for the season. Whisky $2 07a2 09.

Cincinnati Market

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 55a56c for ear, and 62a63c for shelled; not much demand. Oats dull; No. 1 51c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky in fair demand at 25c in bond. Cotton unchanged and dull; middling 31c. Hogs firm at $7 50a7 85; receipts but 500 head. Provisions rather dull, without change of importance; Mess Pork $20a20 50 for good city brands. Bulk Meats dull. Shoulders 7½a7¾c; sides 9¾a9¾c, loose. Clear Bacon sides in demand at 12¾a13c. No demand of consequence for shoulders or rib sides. Lard 12c with a fair demand, but it is difficult to buy prime city at less than 12½c. Nothing done in green meats. There was an error in the footings of the pork packing statistics as published in the *Price Current*, which reduces the estimate increase to 640,000. Linseed oil is in active demand, and prices have advanced to $1 30. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs 38c. Gold closed at 135 buying, but was bought in the forenoon at 134. No change in the money market.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, January 31.—Flour—Demand moderate and market steady; No. 1 spring, $11 50. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn nominal at 88a90c for No. 2, and 98ca$1 for No. 1. Oats quiet and nominal at 52a55c for No. 2. Barley nominal at $1 02a1 04. Rye nominal at $1. Provisions—The demand for Mess Pork is moderate at $20 50a21, and $19 50 for light. Smoked Hams are retailing at 14½a15c. Lard nominal at 13c. Dressed Hogs—Demand moderate at $8a8 50. Whisky firm at $2 39.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Cotton dull and nominal, sales 2 850 bales; low middling 31½c; middling 32a32½c. Receipts 7,000 bales; exports 743. Sugar lower, fair 12¾c. Molasses unchanged. Flour easier; super, $11; extra $12a15 50. Corn lower at $1 10a1 15. Oats firm at 90c. Hay $33a35. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon shoulders 12¾c; sides 15a15c. Lard dull and unchanged. Tobacco—medium leaf $7a9; fair $9a11. Gold, 135¾. Sterling 46. Rest unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The dry goods market is inactive. The tendency favors buyers. At least 1 per cent extra discount can be more easily obtained on cotton, cash ten days. Heavy brown sheeting 21a22c. Bleached Muslin—Forest Dale has fallen to 24c, and Fountain to 21c. Others unchanged. Woolens—Foreign and domestic dull and low. Little or no further decline anticipated.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 31.—Coffee quiet but firm. Flour unchanged though nominal. Wheat very dull; millers are not grinding. Corn—White $1 00; good to prime, mixed, $1 03a1 05; yellow 1c lower; sales at 95a 97c. Oats 55a56c. Whisky—Contraband $1 75; City and Western held higher but no sales. Mess pork $22 00. There is an active demand for bacon and bulk meats, but no stock. Lard firm at 12¾a13c.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—Flour unchanged, market quiet. Choice wheat $1 75 per 100 lbs; market weak in consequence of the withdrawal of leading export buyers. Mining Stocks—Savage, $1,770; Crown Point, $1,685; Yellow Jacket, $177; Gould & Curry, $470; Chollar, $226. Legal Tenders, 74½.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Trade dull; Flour very dull; Northwestern brands $11 00a12 50. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red, $3 00. Rye $1 33a1 38. Corn quiet and firm; sales 3,000 bushels new yellow at 97ca$1 00. Oats steady at 57a58c. Oranges and Lemons. $5 00 per box; sales 1,200 boxes. Whisky dull.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 31.—Flour dull but firm. Wheat dull at $1 86 for No. 2. Provisions dull; Mess Pork $18 00. Prime Lard, 11¾c. Dressed Hogs dull at $7 00a7 25.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; receipts 1564 bales; exports 2005. Other markets unchanged. Business generally very dull.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves.	For	Date.
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Arago	Havre	New York	Jan. 16
Union	Southampton	New York	Jan. 16
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 17
Europe	Havre	New York	Jan. 17
Cella	London	New York	Jan. 19
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
City Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 22
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Jan. 23
City of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 24
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26

TO DEPART.

Name.	Leaves.	For	Date.
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 1
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 2
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 2
Belle us	New York	London	Feb. 5
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Gulf Stream	New York	P. Cabello, &c.	Feb. 6
City of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Feb. 7
Europe	New York	Havre	Feb. 7
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb 13

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[By Merchants' National Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, January 31, 1867.—Weather very warm and thawing. Raining a little now. The oil market remains dull at about $2 50 here. K.

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURGH COAL is retailing in Cincinnati at 20c per bushel, and prices tending upward.

Miscellaneous River Items.

The steamboatmen at Cincinnati are waiting for some "fellow" to come along and remove the ice. Never mind, he will be down that way in the course of a week.

The steamers seized at Mobile for violating the United States revenue law were released after being placed in heavy bonds and paying up.

Capt. Wm. Ashford and John Sullivan have purchased an interest in the steamer Albert Pierce, at St. Louis. Ashford takes command.

DEATH OF A RIVER PILOT.—The Louisville *Journal* says: Mr. John Jourdan, one of the oldest pilots on the river, died at his residence yesterday, aged sixty-five. His age and the rough work of his earlier days had told on his constitution, and for years he has done but little on the river. In the days of the Edward Shippen and Talma he was acknowledged to be one of the best pilots on the river. During the rebellion Mr Jourdan served as pilot on several vessels connected with the Mississippi Squadron. So drop off one by one the men whose earlier lives were passed among the pioneers who had the energy to settle the then wilderness, where in later days a city has been raised. They were the links between the past and present. May those who are now the vigorous exponents of the present day be as regretted when they are no more as Captain Jourdan will be by all who knew him. May the turf rest lightly o'er his head as he sleeps on the bank of La Belle Riviere.

The Portland ferryboats are running, but the Jeffersonville ferry made but one trip after dinner on yesterday. The canal is firmly frozen over, and is now the free skating park for all who choose to buckle on the shining steel. The coal barge on the falls is still burning, and, if the cold weather continues, will prove most convenient for our skaters, for they can sit down by a glorious coal fire, a twelve thousand bushel coal fire, to warm their chilled noses.

Cincinnati.

January 30.—We condense the following from the *Commercial*:

The weather was cold and clear yesterday, with the mercury ranging at twenty degrees at noon. The wind was from the West all day. Large fields of ice, many of which extended from shore to shore, floated past the city yesterday.

The river has risen ten inches during the past twenty four hours, with twelve feet in the channel to Louisville. There are six feet in the canal and eight feet on the shoalest bars along the lower Ohio.

IMPORTS BY RAILROADS.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J B Dole, 500 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 30 bbls flour; James Gardiner & Co, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co, bbls flour; F Sellers & Co, 2,957 shoulders; J S Liggett & Co, 2 cars wheat; Charles B Leech, 100 bbls flour; H Kleber & Bro, 3 organs; Little, Baird & Patton, 3 cases tobacco, 1 keg lard; T H Nevin & Co, 3 cases zinc; Hoffman, Howe & Co 4 crates p stools; W Mullins, 1 dozen brooms; Hubbard, Wells & Co, 17 bars steel; W Hall, 1 box merchandise; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; Menor, Harper & Hood, 100 do do; R Robinson & Co, 10 bbls 5 hams; Hallman Rahm & Co, 7 slabs steel, 5 pieces do; T Perkins, 1 box merchandise; Park, McCurdy & Co, 1 box copper; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 43 sacks cloverseed; C Ihmsen & Sons, 5 boxes bottles; L H Voigt & Co, 13 half barrels butter, 9 kegs do; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 15 bxs glassware; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 package iron, 1 turtle feeder; T A Evans & Co, 2 boxes glassware; Adams & Co, 2 casks cullett; A Stark, 13 kegs butter; J H Parker, 1,233 hams; Campbell & Brown, 1 car hay; J H Rea, Jr, 1 car hay; E Dickenback, 2 bundles bows; J P Scott, 4 bbls refined oil, 1 do bulk oil; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 box axes; J Gangwisch, 3 bxs candles; Kell & Richart, 250 sacks barley; McElroy & Co, 49 bundles broom corn; Ralya & Robinson, 3 cars staves; McElroy & Harrison, 150 bundles paper; H Riddle, 1 bbl butter; D N Courtney, 2 cars hay; S McKenney, 1 car scrap iron; Shoenberger & Blair, 1 car stone; Union Iron Mills, 1 iron bloom; B L Fahnestock & Co, 750 pigs lead.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—George D Riddle, 1 tierce lard; Spencer & McKay, 4 empty ale barrels, 1 half do do; J C Buffum & Co, 1 bbl empty bottles; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 lot fire clay; Stewart & Langenheim, 2 cars hay; James Shearer, 1 car rough stone; O P Lewis, 1 box merchandise; Superior Iron Company, 2 cars limestone; J Gretzinger & Son, 100 green hides; Ramsey, Bro & Co, 100 bbls flour; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour; 1 car marketing.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 30 boxes scales; R E Sellers & Co, 4 boxes vermifuge, 4 cases medicines; W H Garrard & Son, 425 sacks barley; W Rogers & Co, 1 car lumber; W J Kennedy, 35 bales hay; Shoenberger & Blair, 11 cars Washington iron ore; L H Voigt & Co, 269 barrels apples, 8 sacks potatoes; Potter, Aiken & Shepard 1 bbl butter; Hostetter & Smith, 57 bundles paper; J B Dravo, 2 barrels eggs; D Bly, 55 bbls crude oil; T C Jenkins, 1 bundle sacks, 100 bbls flour; W Smith, 1 car fire clay; Union Iron Mills, 1 car fire brick; S Harbaugh & Co, 1 car hay; Isaac Stein, 25 bbls whisky.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat; Montgomery & Co, 1 car corn.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Beck, Phillips & Co, 1 car sand; Loppy & Weise, 1 car bark; L Stemple & Co, 38 sacks bark, 18 sacks tan scraps, 4 do do; J B Finch, 52 whisky barrels; P R Wertz, 1 car lumber; N B Hogg, 26 bales hay; A Bradley & Co, 1 piece stove; C P Markle & Co, 123 bundles Commercial printing paper, 5 sacks sacks; J Newman, 11 dry hides; R C Schmertz, 30 boxes glass.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; Shoenberger & Blair, 1 car P K iron ore; J S Liggett & Co, 2 cars wheat; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 100 bbls flour; S Harbaugh & Co, 3 cars wheat; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 5 bales cotton; Holmes, Bell & Co, 15 bales cotton; Arbuckles & Co, 15 hhds sugar; D Wallace, 1 car corn.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Brickell & Co, 1 car iron; Shoenberger & Blair, 2 cars native iron ore; J Irwin, 1 car carboys; Lucesco Oil Company, 2 cars scrap iron; S M Kier & Co, 1 car fire clay; J Miller, 4 sacks buckwheat flour; J A Best, 5 do; G N Hollstott 7 hides; F Frauenheld, 1 bale deer skins; Stewart & Simpson, 34 sks barley.

JAMES M. RITER, STEAMBOAT OUTFIT AND REPAIR SHOP, Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans for Refineries, &c., &c. All work guaranteed. TThS

BUNGS.

I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS. Orders respectfully solicited.

P. HAYDEN, corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

LUMBER. THE CONNELLSVILLE Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.

Address M. F. KUNZ. 118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

1867, MONONGAHELA RIVER. 1867.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva (MAIL LINE) PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets,

ELISHA BENNETT .... M. A. COX.
FAYETTE .... CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN .... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.
FRANKLIN .... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH .... CAPT. D. BOUGHER.

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. No Commission on Eastern Freights,

J. L. MOORHOUSE, Agent, Pittsburgh.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER. PEOPLE'S LINE

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN .... Capt. R. R. ABRAMS.
ELECTOR .... Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY, AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant Street.
J. S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1867. NORTHERN LINE PACKETS, FROM St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul,

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minnehaha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, or steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis. Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN FLACK, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY.

Marietta and Parkersburg Packet.

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